BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,.....3 00
No subscription received for less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Registered Letters, containing money for this paper, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 13.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1856.....NO. 3.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,		$1 00
Do.	do.	2 insertions,	1 25
Do.	do.	3 do	1 50
Do	do.	3 months without change	4 00
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

JESSE BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
March 21.—29-tf] WILMINGTON, N. C.

JAS. L. CORBETT,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
All business in his line thankfully received and promptly attended to. [July 4, 1856.—44-6m

THOS. . . PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 11, 1856.—[32-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4.—31-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

N. F. BOURDEAUX,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.
Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 27 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

JAMES M. STEVENSON,
AGENT for the SALE OF ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
PRINCESS STREET, UNDER ADAMS, BRO. & CO.,
WILMINGTON, N. C. fe4-56-tf

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market street, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.

McCALEB & BUNTING.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.
March 20.

H. HARBAUGH,
Architect, Superintendent and Contractor of Public and Private Buildings.
ALSO, furnishes and puts up complete, all kinds of CAST IRON RAILING FOR CEMETERIES, &c. Specimens of Patterns can be seen.
PLANS FOR BUILDINGS drawn and sent to all parts of the country. Orders through the Post Office will receive prompt attention.
Wilmington, N. C., April 25.—34-1y.

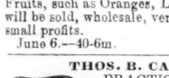
HENRY BURKHIMER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOBACCO, SNUFF and SEGAR Store, "Sign of the Indian Chief," MARKET street, second door above Water, WILMINGTON, N. C.
N. B.—All orders filled with despatch.
Dec. 7, 1855.—1J-1y.

GUION'S HOTEL, RALEIGH, N. C.
THIS HOTEL is pleasantly situated on the north side of the Capital square, and fronting on the same. Rooms airy and clean. Ladies will find it a pleasant stopping place.
Raleigh, N. C., April 25th.—[34-6m*.

A. R. MAYER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, &c., &c.,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE public, that he has just opened the store formerly occupied by Dr. D. DuPre, Jr., corner Princess and Water streets, where he intends to keep always on hand, a full supply of the above. Dealers in the genuine article would do well in giving him a call.
He also keeps constantly on hand a full stock of Domestic Liquors, such as *Whiskey, Brandy* and *Gin.*
April 21.

LAW NOTICE.
M. E. SMITH. DE BRUTZ CUTLAR.
MESSRS. SMITH & CUTLAR, Attorneys at Law, will henceforth occupy an office directly opposite the Court House, in Wilmington, and practice in co-partnership in the county of New Hanover.
Mr. Smith would inform his clients in the adjoining counties, that Mr. Cutlar will act for him whilst absent on the circuit, and can always be found at the office.
July 25, 1856.—tf

J. CREECH,
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, 39 North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will pay diligent attention to the sale of all kinds of produce and Naval Stores. Money advanced on consignments when required, avoiding unnecessary charges and sending prompt returns.
He has on hand, and is constantly receiving, GROCERIES suitable to the wants of country Merchants and Farmers. He has in store, and shall always keep on hand, a large stock of LIQUORS and some WINES, London Porter, Brown Stout and Scotch Ale, and shall receive, weekly, Fruits, such as Oranges, Lemons, Apples and Raisins, which will be sold, wholesale, very low, for cash. Quick sales and small profits. J. CREECH.
June 6.—40-6m.

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.

PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for 10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent,* 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remodelled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

WILMINGTON BOOK-BINDERY.
(One door below the Cape Fear Bank, up Stairs)
LEATHER binding done in every variety of style. Particular attention paid to the binding of MONTHLY PUBLICATIONS. Also, to LAW AND MEDICAL BOOKS. Libraries re-bound to order; Paper and Fancy goods Boxes made and repaired.
March 6, 1855. PHILIP HEINSBERGER.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, Proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

THE LUXUMBURG GARDENS,
NEAR GREENSBORO', N. C.
THE UNDERSIGNED, PROPRIETOR OF THE LUXumburg Gardens, one mile west of Greensboro', is prepared to fill orders for all varieties of PEACH, APPLE, PLUM, PEAR, CHERRY, SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES and GARDEN-HOUSE PLANTS.
APPLE and PEACH TREES delivered at $12 50 per 100, and other trees at Catalogue prices. Catalogues sent gratis to applicants. Orders left with Messrs. CUMMING & STYRON, in Wilmington, will be forwarded to the proprietor, and trees delivered. T. H. FENTRESS.
Nov. 16, 1855.—60-3t—11-12m.

FALL NOTICE.

WE are now receiving from the Manufactories our large and extensive assortment of *Fall and Winter styles of HATS and CAPS,* consisting of all qualities of Wool Hats for PLANTATION AND JOBBING USE.
Soft Felt Hats of every variety, style and color; Soft Brush and Stiffened Hats, Moleskin, Beaver, and Cassimeres in great variety. Cloth, Plush, Silk and Cotton Glazed, Fur and Embroidered Caps, all qualities. Together with the handsomest and largest assortment of Silk, American and Scotch Gingham UMBRELLAS, assorted colors and sizes, ever opened in this State. We would also invite attention to our elegant and fashionable selection of WALKING CANES, of all kinds in use, Gold, Silver, Agate, Ivory, Oxidized and Loaded Heads—beautiful designs.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS Are especially invited to examine our stock, as we are confident of suiting all who may favor us with a call.
SHEPARD & MYERS,
Wilmington, Sept. 28, 1855.—[4-1m Granite Row.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS!
PILLS THAT ARE PILLS!
PROF. HAYES, State Chemist of Massachusetts, says they are the best of all PILLS, and annexed are the men who certify that Doct. Hayes knows, viz:
LEMUEL SHAW, Chief Justice Supreme Court of Mass.
EMORY WASHBURN, Governor of Mass.
W. C. PLUNKETT, Lieut. Gov. of Mass.
EDWARD EVERETT, Ex-Sec. of State and Senator of U. S.
ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Ex-Speaker House Rep. U. S. A.
ABBOTT LAWRENCE, Minister Plenipot. to Great Britain.
JOHN B. FITZPATRICK, Catholic Bishop of Boston.
MEN THAT ARE MEN!!!
Among the diseases this Pill has cured with astonishing rapidity, we may mention Costiveness, Billious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, and pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and cutaneous Diseases, which require an evacuant Medicine, Scrofula, or King's Evil. They also by purifying the blood and stimulating the System cure many Complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach; such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervious Irritably, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body, or obstructions of its functions. They are the best Purgative Medicine ever discovered, and you will but need to use them once to know it.
Price 25 cents per box—5 Boxes for $1 00.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowel, Mass.
For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by C. & D. DuPRE, WM. H. LIPPITT, and A. O. BRADLEY, Druggists; in Goldsboro' by LUCAS & MOORE; and by all respectable Druggists in the South.
July 25th, 1856—47-2m

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Crome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

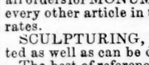
1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Snda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs. Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

General Notices.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☜ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 9, 1856—36-tf.

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS.
J. A. & W. M. CAMERON have formed a CO-PARTNERSHIP for the purpose of carrying on the MILL WRIGHTING BUSINESS in all its branches, viz: Saw and Grist Mills will be put up on any principle used North or South. Circular-Saws of any size, with steam engines on various principles. Merchant Mills to be propelled by steam or water power, Bridge building, Railroad Tresselling, &c., will also be contracted for.
All work done by us guaranteed to give satisfaction.
Thankful for the liberal share of patronage heretofore received, and we hope to merit a continuance of the same.
Our address is Little Rockfish, Cumberland County, N. C. Aug. 22—50-6m

IMPORTANT TO SLAVE OWNERS.

I AM STATIONED AT MAXWELL'S DEPOT, 27 Miles from Wilmington, on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, with a pack of first-rate Track Dogs, and will attend to calls promptly, when not otherwise engaged, any distance near the Railroads. For further particulars, address the subscriber, at Green Swamp P. O., N. C. WM. C. MULFORD.
REFERENCES.—C. R. Council, Brunswick co., N. C.; J. W. Anders, Bladen co., N. C.; J. L. McMillan, Bladen co., N. C.; H. H. Newkirk, New Hanover co., N. C.; Joel L. Moore, New Hanover co., N. C.; Robt. C. Braddy, Marion, S. C.; John W. Olford, Robeson co., N. C.; John A. McRae, Robeson co., N. C.
Aug. 29, 1856.—52-6m [Weekly Herald 6 m.]

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid.
Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber, at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

NOTICE.
I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN the Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C E. ROBINSON. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.
J. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, Jan. 1st, 1856

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from tresspassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.
Sept. 20, 1855.—3-tf A. C. DICKENSON

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber would respectfully announce to the Public that he has quit keeping Boarding House in the town of Swansboro', Onslow county.
Aug. 29, 1856.—52-4t R. S. McLEAN.

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS.
THE SUBSCRIBER has been carrying on the MILLWRIGHT BUSINESS for many years, and wishes to inform the Public of the fact that he will continue the same. Framing and Founding Steam Mills, with Upright or Circular Saws; also, to Fixing Water Mills and Rice Mills, which will be put up on various principles, and on the most improved plans for Sawing Lumber or Grinding Corn. He warrants all of his work to be equal to any other done North or South, and also to give entire satisfaction. If any of his work should fail in principlo and workmanship, he will re-fix the same free of charge.
The Public will find it a great saving to give him their patronage, as he will do all of his work in the shortest possible time. For further information address the subscriber at Sill Creek, New Hanover county, N. C.
W. J. CAMERON,
Aug. 29, 1856.—52-6m* Millwright and Machinist

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON or about the 20th day of November, his negro man, properly known as "MAURICE HAYES," although he gives himself various other names, as Duncan Maurice Hays or "Joe Smith." Said negro is 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, a bright mulatto, his upper front teeth large and prominent, very thick in the neck. He is supposed to be lurking in New Hanover, Sampson or Duplin. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any jail so I can get him. H. BONHAM.
Whiteville, Columbus co., Feb. 15.—[24-tt.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale on accommodating terms, and at a low price, one valuable Lot, containing two acres, situated at LONG CREEK BRIDGE, on the north side of the main road—on the Lot is a new Dwelling, and all necessary out houses. Also, one Lot on the south side of the Road, fronting 50 feet by 300 feet deep. For particulars apply to JOHN LARKINS,
Long Creek Post Office,
Aug. 22—50-tf New Hanover Co., N. C.

FOR SALE.
THAT VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, on Second street, the late residence of Robert Maxwell, Esq Lot 66 x 165 feet; Two Story House, with all necessary outhouses. For Terms apply to
M. CRONLY, Broker & Auctioneer.
August 27, 1855.—[302-1t—52-tf

General Notices.

NEW GOODS.
WE HAVE OPENED and now offer for sale a large and well assorted stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, to which we respectfully invite the attention of *Buyers,* as we feel assured that we can offer greater BARGAINS in first class goods than can be had in any other Store in Wilmington. Our stock of DOMESTIC and HEAVY GOODS is very large, and were bought mostly since the recent decline in prices, and will be sold for CASH, or to punctual customers, at prices full 10 per cent. below their market value. Among which may be found—
Heavy Twilled NEGRO CLOTHS at 12½c ₰ yd., Georgia Kerseys and Plains, Sheep's Grey Satinetts, Super Scotch Tweeds, and all the different styles of NEGRO GOODS usually sold in this market: together with 7000 yards of Richmond and Mecklenburg NEGRO CLOTHS, manufactured expressly for us, and which we guarantee the best goods sold in Wilmington.
2000 Negro Blankets, at prices varying from 60c to $1.
100 pairs of Bath, Whitney, and Mackinaw Bed Blankets.
Brown and Striped Cotton, Oznaburg's.
100 yards Red Flannel, at 25c per yard, worth 33c.
All Wool Red Flannels, at 20c.
Also, Super. Welch, Bay State, Silk Warp, Ballard Vale, and Shaker White Flannels, very cheap.
Kentucky Jeans, 15c to 40c per yard.
100 pieces North Carolina Cassimeres at Factory prices.
BLEACHED COTTONS:
¾ and ⅞ Bleached Shirtings, at 6¼c.
Yard wide " " " 10@12½c.
8, 10, and 12-4 Bleached and Brown Shirtings.
BROAD-CLOTHS:
Black, Brown, Green, Olive, Amilie, Blue, and Claret Cloths of the most superior qualities, at very low prices.
Also, American, French, and English Cassimeres, and Superior Silk, Satin and Velvet Vestings, which we have manufactured in the very best style, at *short notice.*
100 pieces Irish Linens, assorted. Damask Table Diapers, Bleached and Brown Table Cloths, all sizes; Russia, Scotch, and Huckabuck Towellings; Apron and Furniture Checks, Bed Ticking, Marlboro' Plaids, &c.; in short, every article known in the House-keeping line.
In addition to the above, we have on exhibition the most superb stock of FINE AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, for the LADIES, ever opened in Wilmington, at such prices as will defy competition—in which may be found French Merinoes, at $1, worth $1 25; Mouslin deLaines, Cashmeres, Crape deLaines, Poplins, Alpaccas, Bombazines, Scotch Plaids, &c., together with Gros deRhine, Glace, Gros de-Afrique, Moire Antique, Watered and Plaid Black Silks.
Also, 100 dresses, asorted Fancy Colored Silks.
Black and Colored Silk and Cloth Cloaks and Talmas—a few very elegant.
SHAWLS:
Extra Long and Square Bay State, Merino Broche and Blanket Shawls, Gentlemens' Travelling Shawls.
CALICOES, &c.:
500 pieces American and English Calicoes; 200 do. Mouslin deLaines, at 20 and 25 cents, a great bargain; Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Umbrellas, Gloves, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Gentlemens and Ladies Under Garments, Shirts, Cravats, Stocks, &c., besides a variety of articles too numerous to mention. In soliciting a call, we would say that, we still adhere to the one price system—that we warrant all the goods we sell—misrepresent nothing, and are always willing to show up our stock without urging customers to buy beyond their pleasure. To supply our large and rapid trade, we receive weekly additions to our stock, which enables us to offer the newest styles of goods nearly as soon as they appear in the Northern cities.
For the benefit of CASH buyers, we allow a discount of FIVE PER CENT. on all bills exceeding twenty dollars in amount.
We still occupy the same Store, three doors east of the Commercial Bank, one door from the corner.
Oct. 5th, 1855. HEDRICK & RYAN.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Hanover County.
WHEREAS, complaint upon oath has this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and County aforesaid, by P. M. Walker, of the said County, that a certain male slave belonging to him, named BOB, aged about twenty-eight years, six feet high, and black, formerly belonging to M. C. Nixon, has absented himself from his said master's service, and is supposed to be lurking about this County committing acts of fellony and other misdeeds: These are, therefore, in the name of the State, aforesaid, to command the said slave forthwith to return home to his master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly, in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare, that if the said BOB does not return home and surrender himself immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may kill and destroy the said slave, by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.
Given under our hands and seals, this 31st day of March, 1856. W. N. PEDEN, [Seal.]
JAS. T. MILLER, [Seal.]

$100 REWARD
Will be given for sufficient evidence to convict any white person of harboring said negro; thirty dollars for him if taken alive, or fifty dollars for his head. He has a wife at Mr. Wm. Hansley's, Sr.; is a son of Old Sam Nixon, and has two brothers in Town, one of whom (John Nixon) is a stevedore, who may endeavor to get him off. Captains of vessels are requested to be on the look out for him.
P. M. WALKER.
Wilmington, N. C., March 31st, 1856 177-3t—31-tf

VALUABLE PLANTATION AND OTHER LANDS FOR SALE.
In accordance with the will of the late Samuel C. Eborn, the Subscribers offer for Sale that Large and Valuable Farm, situated in the lower part of Beaufort County, on which said deceased lived and died. It is well known as the former residence of Hon. Henry S. Clark, and as one of the finest Farms in the State. It contains EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND. Five Hundred Acres of which are Cleared and in good farmer-like order. Of the Cleared Land, about One Hundred Acres are what is denominated good Upland, suitable to Cotton, Ground Peas and Cow Peas, Sweet and Irish Potatoes, Turnips and Root Crops in general, Wheat, Oats, Beans, Horticulture and Fruit. The remaining Four Hundred Acres of Cleared Land is rich Swamp Land, well drained, recently cleared, and under a fine state of cultivation. There is no better Corn Land in the State, and it is easily cultivated. We believe that in natural fertility of soil, durability, and in number of bushels of grain produced by the acre, this land will not suffer in comparison with any in the State. The splendid crop now upon it justifies, in our opinion, this assertion. The overseer believes that the present crop of corn on the swamp land will yield, when gathered, from fifteen hundred to two thousand barrels. Of the Uncleared Land, most of it is rich Swamp, as good as that which is cleared, with a heavy swamp growth upon it, and easily drained. Underlying the whole of this swamp land, cleared as well as uncleared, is a rich Marly Subsoil, giving, as experience on this farm proves, great durability to the land. This land is not liable to freshets. It is within a mile of Pungo River and Pantigo Creek, and twenty-eight miles from Washington on the main public road leading from that town to Hyde County. Sea vessels load and unload within a mile of the premises, thus rendering the surplus products of the farm easy of exportation to the best markets of the country. The waters of Pungo and tributaries yield fish in abundance. It is a first-rate range for stock, especially for hogs and cattle, in winter as well as summer.
There is a large, well-built and commodious Two Story HOUSE; Kitchen, Smoke Houses, large Barn, Carriage House, Crib, Stables, Poultry Houses, good framed Negro Houses, and every other necessary out house. There are Two as good Wells of water as are in that section. The houses have been constructed and the yards and shade trees arranged with good taste and architectural beauty, and the farm is well laid off and presents from the house and to the passer by a most beautiful appearance.
This farm is in a neighborhood of sobriety, hospitality and good morals, and is in the vicinity of four different houses of public worship.
As no one will purchase without examination, the overseer on the premises, Mr. Jenkins, will give all the information in his power, and afford every facility for examination to those who may visit the farm.
We also offer for Sale Two Hundred and Seventy-Five Acres of Uncleared Land on Jordan's Creek, in Beaufort County. This is well Timbered, and a portion of it is good Swamp Land. Also, Thirty-Three and a Third Acres of Land in Leechville District, Beaufort County.
Also, One-Fourth part of a Tract of Land, consisting of Four Hundred Acres, on which John B. Eborn, deceased, resided at his death, situated on the North side of Pungo Creek, in Beaufort County, near the mouth of said stream. We are authorized to state that the whole tract can be purchased at a fair price. There is a Farm on this tract and a Dwelling House, and presents superior natural advantages for farming and raising stock.
The Title to all this property is undisputed, and can be purchased on easy and liberal terms. The Mules on the Plantation, together with the Hogs, Cattle and Sheep, can be purchased with the farm if desired.
For further information, apply either to R. D. EBORN, North Creek, Beaufort County, or to JAMES GARRASON, Long Creek, New Hanover County.
ROBERT D. EBORN,
JAMES GARRASON,
Executors of SAMUEL C. EBORN, Dec'ed.
Aug. 22, 1856.—51-tf
☞ North Carolina Times, at Washington, and Raleigh Standard, publish once a week, until otherwise requested, and send accounts to either of the Executors.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the plantation of Mr. Joseph Bryant, on Hood's Creek, Brunswick county, about the 18th of February, a colored girl, belonging to the subscriber, and known as "MILLIE LOCKE."—Said "MILLIE" is a bright mulatto, about nineteen years old, middle sized, and quite likely; has a somewhat simple manner when spoken to. She carried off with her her child "KITTIE," between two and three years old, and darker than the mother. She is supposed to be lurking about the town of Wilmington.
I will give a reward of ten dollars for her return to me, or her lodgment in any jail so I can get her, and fifty dollars for evidence sufficient to convict any white person of harboring or concealing her. SAMUEL R. LOCKE.
Hood's Creek, Brunswick co., March 13th.—[161-1w-28-tf.

Schools.

THE FAYETTEVILLE CLASSICAL ACADEMY.
THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed Principal of the DONALDSON ACADEMY, announces that the Institution will be opened on Wednesday, October 1st.
It is his wish and intention to establish a Classical School of the highest grade, adapted to the wants of this community, and worthy of patronage from abroad. The location is healthy—the buildings and grounds ample and commodious. Strict attention will be paid to the preservation of proper discipline among the students, and parents and guardians residing at a distance are assured that the Principal will use his utmost efforts to exercise a salutary control over the morals of those entrusted to his care.
In the department of instruction, he will be assisted by one or more able and experienced teachers.
Information concerning terms of tuition and board, may be obtained by addressing
Rev. GEORGE McNEILL, Principal,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Aug. 28, 1856.—302-1w—52-1m. [Herald ltd—1tw

General Notices.

TIMMONSVILLE TOWN LOTS.
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON WEDNESday, the first day of October next, a number of town lots in Timmonsville, S. C., immediately on the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road. This village is one of the most flourishing on the line of the Rail Road, and certainly one of the best places of trade in that part of the State; being surrounded by a densely populated cotton growing people. It is a very healthy section of country, good water and also a good provision country. The land will compare with any other pine lands for production, and sells from five to fifteen dollars per acre in the vicinity around. There is already a small school in the place, and some prominent citizens in and near it design having one of the best schools; arrangements are also making to build a church.
The Society in and around the place is of correct deportment and good moral character.
Sept. 12, 1856.—2-ts JOHN M. TIMMONS.

NOTICE.

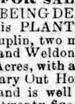
THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE THAT well-known and valuable little farm whereon he now lives, lying within the corporated limits of the town of Kenansville. The tract contains one hundred and eighteen acres, one-half of which is cleared and in a fine state of cultivation. On the premises is a COMFORTABLE DWELLING, together with all necessary out-houses, and an orchard of fruit trees of almost endless variety, of the *best selection.* There is no better water. The situation for health and pleasantness is unsurpassed, being elevated and dry, and beautifully shaded with a fine grove of oaks. Persons having sons and daughters to educate, and who would desire a little farm to live upon, can find no *better place* than *this,* as there is already in successful operation one of the very *best* male schools in the *whole State,* and in a few months will be opened, on a permanent basis, a female Seminary of the first class.
My terms will be such as to suit almost any one who may desire to purchase. LAFAYETTE HUSSEY.
Kenansville, Duplin co., N. C.,
Sept. 12th, 1856—2-6m

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING QUALIFIED AS Executor, to the last will and testament of William T. Bourdeaux, deceased, at September term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for New Hanover County, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment, and all persons having claims against the same, to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
W. S. LARKINS, Executor.
September 9th, 1856 2-3t*

JUST RECEIVED PER SCHR. D. C. HULSE,
25 bags prime Rio Coffee;
20 bbls. C. Yellow Sugar;
45 boxes Pale and No. 1 Soap;
10 do. Pearl Starch;
10 half do. do.
For sale cheap by GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO.
Sept. 12th

WANTED, 300 ACTIVE YOUNG MEN,
TO ACT AS LOCAL AND TRAVELLING AGENTS in a business easy, useful and honorable, at a SALARY OF $100 PER MONTH! A capital of $5 only required.—No patent medicine or book business. Full particulars given, free, to all who enclose a postage stamp or a three cent piece, and address A. B. MARTYN,
Sept. 12th, 1856—2-3m] Plaistow, N. H.

WANTED,
AN OVERSEER. Apply to G. J. McREE.
Sept. 3.—307-1t—1-tf

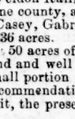
NOTICE.

TWO VERY VALUABLE SOUND TRACTS OF LAND FOR SALE, including both tracts—491 acres—ten miles below Wilmington, within one mile and a half of the Cape Fear River, with good spring water on both tracts, and on each tract the House accommodation is very good. The most of the hammock land is diked up six feet high, 800 yards long, and a portion of it is in Corn and Peas, which are very good. A Canal, one half of a mile long, which drains a Swamp of 80 acres; and the soil from 4 to 12 feet deep, which is good for Corn, Rice, &c. At the mouth of this Canal, where formerly stood a Mill, since the stream has been turned into the Canal there is a fall of 15 feet; the stones and irons are there, and a Saw and Grist Mill is much needed here. At high water the stream is boatable from the mill seat out to the Sound. The balance of Swamp Land is equally as fertile, and well adapted to all Agricultural purposes. The growth of the Upland is Oak, Hickory, &c., which is very good for Ground-Peas and Potatoes. The Pea crop looks very well, and a young Orchard of various fruits.
I will sell the two tracts together, or seperate, if desired, or in parcels to suit purchasers, on accommodating terms. A bargain is to be had in the above Lands by applying early to the subscriber on the premises.
Aug. 15—50-tf WILLIAM D. WORTHAM.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, being desirous to go West, offers for Sale his PLANTATION, lying in Onslow County, containing 900 Acres, 250 of which are Cleared and under a good state of cultivation, situated about 12 miles from Jacksonville and about 10 miles from the ocean, and within 500 yards of the navigable waters of New River, where vessels can load and be at sea in five hours. The place is healthy and pleasant, and is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton, and Potatoes, and is as good land for Pea Nuts as any on the river. The Plantation is so situated that it would answer for two families, as I have recently purchased a tract of land adjoining, which I offer together. Fish and oysters are abundant at any time of the year. Persons desirous of buying such a place will do well to visit this farm immediately, while there is a sample of the crops on it.
Terms made easy. Apply to
Aug. 15, 1856—50-tf O. B. SANDERS.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEING DESIROUS OF REmoving South, offers his PLANTATION for sale, situated in the county of Duplin, two miles west of Teachy's Depot, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, containing Two Hundred and Eighty Acres, with a comfortable DWELLING, and all the necessary Out Houses, and a Well of very good water. The Land is well adapted to Farming Purposes. There is about twenty-five acres cleared and under a good state of cultivation. There is also on the premises a good Grist Mill in good order. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address him at Teacy's P. O., Duplin Co., N. C.
Sept. 5, 1856.—1-tf JOHH A. NEWKIRK.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABL

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPT. 19, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.
JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky.

ELECTORS
FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:
HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

Districts:

1st	District,	WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
2d	"	WM. J. BLOW, of Pitt,
3d	"	M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover,
4th	"	GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th	"	S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th	"	THOS. SETTLE, Jr., of Rockingham,
7th	"	R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg,
8th	"	W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

Electoral Appointments.

M. B. SMITH, Esq., Democratic Elector, and O. P. MEARS, Esq., "American" Elector, for this District, (3d,) will address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

Laurel Hill, Richmond Co., Thursday, Sept. 18th, Ct. w'k.
Lumberton, Robeson Co., Monday, Sept. 22nd, "
Elizabethtown, Bladen Co., Monday, Sept. 29th, "

Further appointments will be announced hereafter.

Northern Elections.

But that we resolutely refuse to admit the idea, we would be driven to the conclusion that the result of the elections in Maine, Vermont, and Iowa, are hailed with pleasure by the Fillmore press of the South, since they have formed the burden of their song for the period that has intervened, since the returns have been received. Black Republican triumphs have been hailed as something improving Mr. Fillmore's chances, are urged as reasons why the South should support that gentleman, in preference to Mr. Buchanan. Where, asks the Wilmington *Herald*, were the Democrats in Maine? We might retort by asking where were the Fillmore men? They ran no ticket, and yet they voted, for the vote was a full one. Where then were the Fillmore men? Or were there any Fillmore men? In Iowa there certainly were, for two of them have been elected on the same State ticket with the Black Republicans. The same is said to have been the case in Maine. Again we ask, where were the Fillmore men in any of the States at the North, in which elections have been held?—What have they done, what strength have they exhibited, what course have they pursued, that the South should be asked to go with them, or be persuaded to believe that they either can or will do anything to forward the interests of constitutional or conservative government? Can it be shown that they raised a banner or polled a vote in a single Northern State, so far, in opposition to the Black Republican nominations? If so, where? Not in Iowa, not in Vermont, not in Maine. No, in all of these States everything coalesced to oppose Democracy, to swell this Republican triumph. Are we to look to Indiana, where Fremont and Fillmore run the same electorial ticket, name for name, where the New Albany *Tribune* the leading Fillmore paper of the State, uses the following language: "The fusion of the parties for the Presidency is now complete, which seals the fate of Buchanan in Indiana. The friends of Mr. Fillmore should now go to work to secure the majority of the vote of Indiana for him; if they succeed, of which we have no doubt, the electoral vote will be cast for him. *Let there be no clashing between the friends of Fillmore and Fremont*, BECAUSE THEIR CAUSE IS ONE CAUSE. Let the energies of each be directed against Buchanan, and we will have NO MORE SLAVE SOIL TO CURSE OUR GOVERNMENT." On the fusion Fremont and Fillmore electorial ticket is the name of George G. Dunn, a Fillmore member of Congress from Indiana, showing that should the coalition fail before the people, and the election be thrown into House, the same course of fusion would be pursued,—a warning to those who think so highly of throwing the election into that body.

In Pennsylvania, in Counties, Congressinal Districts, and the State at large, fusion has been extensively carried on. As yet the Fremonters have not got up an electoral ticket that we can discover. Either they know the so-called Fillmore electors and think them good enough for their use, or they contemplate a fusion after the State election shall have indicated to the wireworkers the most likely course to secure the defeat of Buchanan, and if possible throw the election into the House.

If the South can be brought to believe that her safest and best course is to desert the party that alone at the North has opposed itself to Black Republicanism, and go for the candidate of a party that in that section has either ignominously succumbed to, or traitorously fused with the worst enemies of her institutions, then we have nothing to say. But she can be brought to believe no such nonsense. The ablest of the former opponents of Democracy throughout North Carolina, feel the absurdity of such appeals to induce them to support Mr. Fillmore and are, day by day, taking up their position for Buchanan. Look at the report of the Wadesboro' meeting of the 10th, furnished us by one of the most respectable gentlemen in Anson county, and may be fully relied upon. We know that the gentlemen who came out and took position with us are among the very first and most leading Whigs of the county. The more is seen of the course of Mr. Fillmore's Northern friends, the more clearly does the South perceive the folly of supposing that he has any chance, or of relying upon him even if he had.

We see occasional notices of the appointment of delegates to a Whig National Convention to be held sometime shortly at Baltimore. The name of the Convention is so far defective inasmuch as the word "Fillmore" is omitted. It is not designed to be anything but a Fillmore gathering, and will represent only that portion of the Old Whigs who would go with the Know Nothings, Convention or no Convention.—It will be gotten up simply to deceive somebody into the idea that those composing it recognise the existence and represent the views of a party, the remains of which they design carrying into the camp of those who assert that they have risen upon its ruins. The Whig party of Maryland will be there, will it, while all that gave it prestige and National reputation is already out for Buchanan? The Whig party of North Carolina will be there, will it, while its best men are daily joining the ranks of Buchanan and the Constitution? The Whig party of Philadelphia will be there we suppose, but then such men as Chandler and Randall and Reed are already with Buchanan; and we suppose New England too, while Choate is announced to speak at Democratic meetings.

A Whig writes to the National Intelligencer that real Whigs can have nothing to do with such a gathering, as it is to be composed chiefly of Know Nothings who denounced and abandoned the Whig party. The correspondent of the Intelligencer is right. It is not for us to give advice to our former opponents, but it is our province to show up the facts of the case so that none be taken in by false and deceptive appearances.

☞The Philadelphia Daily News, Mr. Fillmore's leading organ in Pennsylvania, comes out in support of the Fremont Abolition State Ticket, and calls upon the friends of Mr. Fillmore to vote for it in the October election.

☞Oh for a Lodge in some vast wilderness—not very particular about the sort of Lodge so it be not a Know Nothing Lodge—some place, in fact where we could lay down or rise up, stand or walk without hearing about copy and such like abominations.—Where we could hear no news and nobody would ask us about it, where we would taste the sweets that liberty can give.

We read once a sketch of the state of things in Jamaica, or some other tropical country, and we remember that it was therein gravely stated that when two planters met, instead of the usual "how do you do" or "how are you" of other climes, they always asked each other "how do you perspire," that being the criterion. If they perspired freely all was right. If not, they went off quietly and made their wills, their friends going home and making their preparations to attend the funeral. Now, we think that there was philosphy in all this, at least it is somewhat corroborated by our own experience and feeling. During the extremely heated term of mid-Summer, we feel hot and uncomfortable, but like the Jamaica planters, we perspire comfortably, but as the Fall comeson there comes with it a feverish nervous feeling, aggravated by confinement; the energies seem to be prostrated, and even the faculties of the mind are no longer under the control of the will. Mental effort becomes a labor of the most irksome character; and the most equable disposition, irritable and captious. The teeth are set on edge with an intensity suggestive of biting off ten-penny nails, the whole combined influences resulting in a fit of what is vulgarly known as the "blues."

From all that has gone before, our readers might be lead to the conclusion that the editor of the Journal, although never "blue," has got "the blues," or speaking more properly, the blues have got him. As to how this may be, we are unwilling to pronounce an opinion, yet certain it is that like Nebuchadnezzar,—whom some person more fond of scriptural allusions than versed in Biblical lore, called *Saint* Nebuchadnezzar,—we feel like going to grass. At any rate, we do *not* feel like writing editorials or getting up copy.

All this is nothing and worse than nothing we suppose, and we only introduce it as preliminary and explanatory, to account for the meagreness of our columns and the absence of any thing in the editorial line possessing either point or interest. The human organization is a most remarkable affair, but not a piece of machinery, in the usual meaning of the word. It can't always be made to do this or that, thus and so. So dull do we feel that we are even now somewhat in the predicament of one Enoch Dodge of Boston, a comic singer of some little notoriety, the possessor of a lugubrious countenance, a black suit and a white choker, who happened to form one of a company of stage passengers stopping for dinner in the interior of Vermont. From his clerical appearance, Dodge was selected by the host to say grace, and at it he went, and once started, the only difficulty with him was to wind up. The hungry passengers grew impatient, and stilll Dodge kept on until an idea struck him and he concluded his prayer by remaining yours truly Enoch Dodge & Co.; on the same principle we assure the reader that we remain his very obedient servant etc., etc.,—and so forth.

The excitement in the Northern States must be intense, and growing still greater as the campaign progresses Such meetings as have been held, are even now assembling, and will no doubt be yet held, are without parallel in the political history of the country. At New York, Tippecanoe, Cincinnatti, Chicago, Pittsburg, and Concord, New Hampshire, the Democratic gatherings have been measured by acres, and numbered by twenties of thousands; Douglas, Richardson, Cass, and others, are rousing the North West, and all that is brightest and best in the Northern Atlantic States, is pushing on the column. The times are out of joint, but none need falter, none dispair, while, even in the very hot beds of abolition factionism, they can turn their eyes to such noble champions, such faithful masses, devoted to the Constitution.

TOBACCO.—It is hard to *puff* chewing tobacco, however good it may be, and therefore in alluding to a package which our associate received a few days since, from the manufacturer, Mr. VanHook, of Caswell county, we cannot be accused of indulging in any such amusement. Still, our associate, who has devoted himself to its mastication, with much industry and success, says that it deserves a notice, and that nobody that chews, can choose but chew it after a fair trial. It can be found at the store of Geo. Houston, Esqr., agent for the manufacturer, and is beyond doubt a good article in its line.

INQUEST.—Yesterday morning, Coroner J. C. Wood, held an inquest over a negro man named Ben, aged about 58 years, the property of Dr. David Gillespie. He was found dead in a field belonging to Mr. John Thompson, at Masonboro' Sound, having been missing for about a week. He had been dead for some days before he was found. No marks of violence could be discovered. Verdict—cause of death unknown.

Appointment of Committees.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Democratic Meeting, held on Tuesday evening, the 9th inst., for the purpose of offering a public mark of respect to our Senators and Representatives, who have stood up for the Constitution throughout the struggle on the Army Appropriation Bill, the Chairman of the meeting has appointed the following committees:

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.—Miles Costin, Wm. A. Walker, George J. Moore, John Shepard, Dr. J. B. Seavey, E. D. Hall, J. M. Stevenson, D. A. Lamont, W. C. Fergus, H. B. Ellers, J. I McCallum, J. L. Cantwell and George W. Davis.

COMMITTEE OF INVITATION.—Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, Owen Fennell, S. A. Holmes, Dr. R. H. Tate, M. B. Smith, H. L. Holmes, Geo. Houston, J. L. Holmes, W. C. Bettencourt, Eli W. Hall, T. Loring and James Fulton.

The number composing the Committees has been increased for satisfactory reasons. It is earnestly requested that the Chairman of each Committee call it together at the earliest possible moment, and report to the President of the Democratic Association, as immediate action is indispensable.

☞We notice among the leading speakers at a Fillmore demonstration at New York, on Friday night last, the names of David Paul Brown of Philadelphia, a celebrated legal declaimer and negrophilist, and also, of an Hon. A. B. Ely of Mass., a little worse than Brown. Also, George Copway, a half-breed Indian preacher, and full breed humbug. In this queer crowd, a man named Mowry from Tennessee was discovered flourishing. A great world.

☞The Fayetteville *Observer* thinks the informant of the *Journal*, is probably in error, in his statement of Mr. Osborne's position. The report of the Wadesboro' meeting of the 10th, leaves no ground for doubt upon that subject. That report, published in yesterday's *Journal*, was furnished by a gentleman whose intelligence and standing guarantee any statement he may make. And we are further informed by gentlemen who have recently conversed with Mr. Osborne, that his recent, as well as his anticipated course, agrees fully with the views expressed by him in conservation.

☞The Charleston Board of Health reports one death from yellow fever for the 24 hours ending last Saturday, at 10 P. M., and three deaths for the 24 hours ending Sunday, at 10, P. M.

The San Francisco Vigilance Committee.

A day or two since a fact in relation to this organization came to our knowledge, which illustrates the character of the elements which enter into its composition. One of the persons hung by it a short time since—in fact one of the two last, was a man named Hetherington, who had been tried some two or three years ago for a cold blooded murder, which was conclusively proved upon him. The evidence was plain, positive and unimpeached, the charge of the Judge was direct for conviction; in fact, no man could see any other result of the trial. But in the face of all, the Jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty." It was publicly asserted, indeed notorious, that large sums had been spent in bribing the Jury, the amount being variously fixed at sixteen to twenty-four thousand dollars. This summer Hetherigton, a member of this Vigilance Committee, killed a gentleman named Randall in a sort of fight, both parties firing pistols. He was arrested by the vigilance police, tried by a committee of that organization, and executed. Five of those who sat on his case and by whose decision he was put to death, had been members of the bribed Jury who previously acquitted him in the face of the law and the evidence—the facts of the case and the charge of the Court. Nay, the former escape of Hetherington had been one of the facts urged as showing the inefficiency of the legal tribunal, and urged by the bribed Jury, through whose perjury and corruption he escaped, and five of whom now became his immaculate judges, he himself being a "Vigilant."

Such facts are pregnant as showing the class of men who are thrown to the surface in periods of public commotion.

Another Leading Whig for Buchanan and Breckinridge.

In the Salisbury, N. C., *Banner* of the 16th inst., we find an able letter from Hon. D. M. Barringer, former member of Congress, and Minister to Spain under Mr. Fillmore's administration, and a gentleman of high character, long known as one of the most trusted, and trust-worthy leaders of the Whig party of North Carolina. Mr. Barringer avows his determination to vote for Buchanan and Breckinridge, not simply because they stand the only chance that there is of defeating Fremont, but also, because he does not approve of the "order" to which Mr. Fillmore belongs, and cannot subscribe to its platform. He is opposed to the so-called American or Know-Nothing party. He says, "in my opinion its organization is anti-Republican, and contrary to the true theory of our government, and the fundamental principles of the Constitution." The great question of domestic slavery, he says, "it is paramount to all others in this presidential election. Upon this question, the Democratic party occupies in an eminent degree, the highest *conservative*, *constitutional* and *national* ground. It is truly national. It is the only party now in existence which can meet together, discuss and adopt principles and resolves, on this subject, of the same, or even of a similar character in *every* and in *all sections* of our country."

We regret that our limited space prevents our giving Mr. B's letter in full, but we will make room for it to-morrow. Surely the fact of a few men going to Baltimore to carry the old Whig party of North Carolina over to the support of Mr. Fillmore is simply ridiculous.

The Pennsylvania State election will come off on the 14th of October. There are only two tickets in the field, the Democrats on one side, and the Know Nothing-Republican fusion on the other. The effect of the arrangement will be to render the contest for State officers very close, and the intention is obviously to exert an influence adverse to Mr. Buchanan in November, by conveying an impression that his preponderance over either of his competitors in less than a true showing would make it. In regard to this we make the annexed extract from a Pennsylvania Free Soil paper:—

Whatever may be the result in November, no one doubts the success of the Union state ticket.

At the election last fall, there were causes of dissension which rendered a defeat unavoidable. Now there are none. The Union ticket represents all parties of the opposition, Whig, Republican and American.—For Congress there will be a very animated struggle. In the city districts the Republicans are determined not to be again humbugged into voting for administration men in disguise, as they were in the cases of Messrs. Tyson and Broom.

☞It is really amusing to witness the grand backing and filling, charging and retreating of the Fillmore press South and the Fremont press North. First they make a big parade over a Fremont ticket in Virginia, which they say is composed of Democrats, and they amble off at quite a brisk pace upon this hobby. Then comes out the fact that there is no such thing, that the names of the gentlemen said to compose this Fremont ticket, have been used without their knowledge or consent. Next comes out a cock and bull story about Buchanan's withdrawal, started by the Philadelphia Bulletin, a Black Know Nothing paper in Philadelphia, and copied and sent abroad by the New York Post, a Black Republican paper in New York. The Bulletin, edited by a renegade Democrat turned Know Nothing and then by easy process subsided into Black Republicanism, went on to state with much circumstantiality, how it was arranged at a meeting between Messrs. Buchanan and Breckinridge, that the first named gentleman was to withdraw from one ticket and A. J. Donelson from the other, leaving Fillmore and Breckinridge only in the field. Of course, there was not one word of truth, nor the semblance of truth in the matter, and Cumming of the Philadelphia Bulletin was promptly branded as a liar and slanderer. Still we meet with the repetition of the miserable abolition slander in the country Know Nothing press through which it will continue to percolate until some bigger story comes along to wake up the sleepies.

THE CHERAW AND DARLINGTON RAILROAD.—The Cheraw *Gazette* of the 17th says, that the damages to the Cheraw Railroad have been so far repaired, as to admit of the resumption of the running of the trains according to schedule. The first train passed through on Monday evening, bringing up to Cheraw a large amount of freight.

The *Gazette* further tenders its thanks to L. J. Fleming, Esqr., Superintendent, and Henry Nutt, Esq., one of the Directors in the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, who upon hearing of the break on the C. & D. R. R., came up and tendered their services and such other aid as might be necessary to the speedy repair of the road. The courtesy of these gentlemen, on the part of their Company, is duly appreciated and will be gratefully remembered.

CARUTHERS' SKETCHES OF NORTH CAROLINA.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that a second series of Caruthers' Sketches has just been published. The author is known as a worthy, learned and pious divine of the State, who has made the study of revolutionary history and reminiscences almost a speciality, and whose labors in rescuing such materials for the history of North Carolina from falling into oblivion, ought to be sustained and appreciated by every citizen of the State. The work is very neatly printed and gotten up generally in good style. We trust that it will meet with a good sale in Wilmington. Mr. Latta is agent for it and will be happy to receive orders.

☞The weather is very hot just now.

Throwing it into the House.

The friends of Mr. Fillmore throughout the present canvas have differed from the friends of Mr. Buchanan, in regard to the probable effects—nay, we might say, the inevitable effects of allowing the election of President to go into the House of Representatives. The Democrats have contended that the throwing of this election into the House would be little, if at all less disastrous in its results than the direct election of Fremont. They have contended that the safety of the country demanded the election of a national man by the people, and to effect this, the concentration of Southern strength. On the other hand the friends of Mr. Fillmore have assured us that this contest might safely be trusted to the House. That the united force of Buchanan and Fillmore exceeded that of the Republicans in the House, by some two or three States and that therefore one or the other must be elected over Fremont.

In glancing over the letter of Judge Nisbet, of Georgia, a conservative Southern Whig, addressed to Hon. H. G. Lamar, of the same State, we find much that coincides with our own views upon this subject, and we therefore extract the concluding portion of his remarks, commending them to the attentive consideration of Southern men, who although differing on some points from the views of the Democratic party, yet find in its national position at the present time sufficient inducement and justification for their co-operation with it in the approaching election. Now that we think of it, we may as well state that Hon. C. J. Jenkins of Georgia, to whose adhesion to Buchanan and Breckinridge we lately alluded, is the same gentleman whose name was used in connection with that of Mr. Webster, on the Webster Presidential ticket Mr. Jenkins is or was probably the most influential Whig in Georgia, before the new *ism* came along to sweep away the old whig party from the political map of the Southern States.

The portion of Judge Nisbet's letter to which we have made reference reads as follows:—

Again it is said that the people will fail to elect and in the House Mr. Fillmore can be elected. The devolving of the election upon the House is an event to be deprecated. I look upon it as calamity only less than the inauguration of Mr. Fremont. At any time it would be unfortunate—now it would be disastrous. The passions, prejudices and rivalries of the Union are there concentrated. Sectionalism is more incontrolable in the House than among the people. A single man there casts the vote of a State, and that State as potent in the choice of President as New York. It is corruption's fairest field. Violence, if not madiness, would rule the hour. Disruption would be the probable consummation, and if that should not ensue, the foundations of the government would be shaken in the fiercest of the struggle.

But there we encounter the same danger of the success of Fremont that we now meet before the people. Let it be conceded, however, that he could not be elected by the House, what then will be Mr. Fillmore's position? Suppose that Mr. Fillmore goes into the House with the support of four States and Mr. Buchanan twelve, and this is a supposition most favorable to Mr. Fillmore—is it to be expected that the twelve would yield to the four? The reasonable conclusion is that the four would yield to the twelve and Mr. Buchanan be elected; and thus would be effected through the dangers of the House, what may be effected peaceably, through the Electoral Colleges. Is it claimed that the Free States will go for Fillmore when all hope of electing their man is lost? The claim is unfounded; they will stand upon their candidate. Upon the hypothesis that they will choose between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Fillmore I see no reason for believing that they will prefer the latter to the former. Upon their principles Mr. Fillmore is quite obnoxious to them as Mr. Buchanan. But yield the point that Mr. Fillmore can be elected by Free States in the House, then I say that it is not desirable. In that event he will go into office by the suffrage of the Freesoil power. As the friend of Mr. Fillmore I would not subject him to a position of such painful responsibility. I do verily believe that he would meet it firmly, wisely and justly. Yet elected by the North, it is clear that he would encounter their imperious exactions, and on the part of the South jealousy and distrust. In any event his election under such circumstances would perpetuate the distressing agitation of the country.

You perceive that the principles upon which I base my course, do not require me either to disclaim or affirm the Platform of the Democratic Party. I have a thorough disregard for Platforms. They are redeemless humbugs. I do not therefore judge of a Party by its Platform, but by its action when in Power, and its relations to the country.

The Democratic Party is the only national party which the troubles of the times have left to honest men. If it be a sectional Party, it is the Party of my own section. I will not disguise the fact, that Mr. Buchanan commends himself to me as the exponent of the most conservative part of the Democratic Party—as an able and experienced Statesman, and as a gentleman of unimpeachable private character. He and his party are fully with us on the great slavery issus of the day. My hope—nay, my belief is, that, if elected, he will administer the government upon Constitutional principles—that being raised to power mainly by Southern suffrage, and indorsing as he has done, Southern views, he will protect Southern rights—that during his term of office the conservative elements of the nation will have time to come into legitimate action—that the storm of fanaticism and sectional folly will subside, and the Federal Union be preserved.

Respectfully Your Friend,
E. A. NISBET.

Transactions of the Seventh Annual Meeting of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, held at Raleigh, N. C., May, 1856. Wilmington, N. C., printed by Fulton & Price, 1856.

It is one of the peculiarities of human nature that what is frequently before us we are too apt to overlook, or perhaps to take for granted that what we are fully acquainted with, is equally familiar to every body else. It is from either or both of these causes that our notice of the above publication has been so long delayed.

Having been for some years past employed as printers of the proceedings of the Annual Meetings of this Society, it becomes us to say nothing about the mechanical execution or arrangement of the work; but our connection with it has afforded us an opportunity, not enjoyed by our brethren of the press, of marking the deep and devoted interest taken by Dr. Satchwell, the late, and Dr. Thomas, the present Secretary of the Society, under whose supervision these proceedings have been published—an interest to which nothing but the warmest zeal for the advancement of medical science and the promotion of the best interests of the medical profession in North Carolina could have given rise.

The papers published this year with the Transactions are, The Annual Address before the Society, delivered by Dr. Edward Warren of Edenton, On the Claims and Progress of the Medical Profession; Report of Cases by Dr. N. J. Pittman of Tarboro'—case first, "General Paralysis from the Local Absorption of the Sulphuret or Sulphide of Lead,"—case second, "Double Fracture of the Thigh, cured with Five Lines of Shortening only:"—Remittent Fever, by Otis Frederick Manson, M. D., of Granville county, N. C., a somewhat extended and elaborate article.

The next annual meeting is to be held at Edenton, Dr. S. S. Satchwell of New Hanover, Orator.

SOMETHING OF A SELL.—George Law and others of the Fremont Know Nothing leaders in New York, recently got up a monster 25 cent concert, at the Crystal Palace. "Live Oak George," himself, purchased two thousand tickets for the use of his Fremont friends. It was a Fremont affair, and a ballot was taken at the door, it being expected that with with the exertions made, a tremendous majority for Fremont would be shown. The Democrats stood aloof and would none of it. Law drummed and Max Maretzek fiddled, and on Thursday last the affair came off, the result being reported by the *Times* Fremont paper, as follows:—Fremont 3,850; Fillmore, 3,567; Buchanan, 2,962. So that at this grand Fremont affair, notwithstanding all the exertions made and the tickets distributed, Fremont had little over one-third of all the votes, and Buchanan, although his friends discouraged the whole trick, came out near about as well as his neighbours. The Fremonters are not encouraged.

☞The *Herald* of last Wednday quotes from the American Organ an indignant piece contradicting, as a base falsehood, an assertion which it says the Democratic papers have made to the effect that the "Americans" of Indiana have abandoned their electoral ticket and adopted that of the Republicans. It says that it has received several American papers from Indiana, all of which publish the American electoral ticket, headed by George G. Dunn and R. W. Thompson.

Now, whether any Democratic papers have asserted that the Fillmoreites of Indiana have abandoned their electoral ticket, and adopted that of the Republicans, is more than we can say—nay, as to the fact of their so doing we are uninformed; but this we do know, that the American organ is perfectly correct in saying that the "American" papers from Indiana publish a Fillmore ticket, headed by George G. Dunn, and R. W. Thompson, but it somehow forgot to state that the Fremont papers, also publish a Fremont electoral ticket headed by the very same names, and in fact, precisely the same throughout, without the change of a letter. It is a matter of very little importance how the thing has been managed. The Fillmore and Fremont parties of Indiana are the same, run the same electors, and join in a common cause for the defeat of Democracy, and to prevent the admission of any more slave states or territories. The American organ is too shallow and foolish to deceive the greenest school boy.

POLITICS AND YOUNG AMERICA.—Ensconced in our inner sanctum this morning, we heard several feet moving past the window, evidently belonging to very young America. Presently we discovered that politics formed the topic of their discourse. One young gentleman said something about Northern people, and another replied "if they are national men they'll vote for him." The next remarks we heard were, "Noaks," "come to taw," etc., from which we opined that our youthful friends were enjoying a social game of marbles, on the smooth space opposite the the low wall east of our office. Verily if young America don't lisp in numbers, it does in politics.

☞We are indebted to Captain S. L. Fremont, Engineer and Superintendent of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road, for a pamphlet copy of the "proceedings of the Convention of Presidents and Superintendents of the Southern Rail Road Companies and of the Southern Rail Road Association, held in 1855 and 1856."

Correspondence of the Journal.
WADESBORO', N. C., Sept. 10, 1856.

Editors of the Journal:

This day has been a proud one for the Democracy of Anson, and no friend of his country could have listened to the soul-stirring speeches delivered here this evening, and have witnessed the proceedings of one of the most enthusiastic meetings ever held by the Democrats of Anson, without thanking his good judgment that he ever espoused the principles of that time-honored party.

Immediately after the adjournment of Court, for dinner, public notice having been given, the masses were seen wending their way to our spacious Court House, all eager to hear the distinguished speakers who were expected to address them.

As soon as the crowd became seated, Hugh A. Crawford, Esq., moved that L. D. Bennett, Esq., be called to the Chair and J. B. Lurtty, be requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting, whereupon a Committee consisting of Col. Jas. White, W. R. Leak, H. A. Crawford, W. W. Wilkins and Wm Little, Esqrs., were appointed, to wait on Jas. W. Osborne, Esq., and request him to deliver his views to the meeting on questions of national policy.

While the Committee were preparing to leave, the cry of Steele! Steele! Steele! went up from all parts of the large and respectable crowd now assembled, which soon induced that noble, gallant and intelligent gentleman, Col. Walter L. Steele, of Richmond, to mount the rostrum, and who enchained the audience for at least one hour with as elegant, argumentative and patriotic an address as has been our pleasure at any time to listen to. He dealt in no anecdotes, but submitted plain stubborn facts and argumentation, clothed in chaste and respectful language, addressed to the judgment, boldly unfurling the glorious flag of Democracy.

On the conclusion of his speech, the Committee reported through their chairman, Col. White, that they had performed the duties assigned them, but that Mr. Osborne, from reasons personal to himself and satisfactory to the Committee, declined addressing the meeting. But that he was with them heart and soul, and "*that the interest of the South required the election of Buchanan and that he should certainly vote for him.*" This announcement brought down the house in one long, loud round of applause.

Soon Strange! Strange! Strange! was repeated from hundreds of voices. The appeal was two strong for him to resist, and Robt. Strange, Jr., (upon whose shoulders more than the mantle of his lamented father may truly be said to have fallen,) arose and with deep and persuasive eloquence, correct and convincing appeals, and with an array of facts and inferences indisputable, carried conviction to the heart of many a noble Whig, upon the suicidal policy of adhering to the support of Fillmore. Long, long may those noble speakers live to instruct and entertain our people and defend the rights of the South.

One fact which is significant of the times is that *the Chairman and the whole of the Committee have heretofore acted with the Whigs* and are all men of the highest respectability and intelligence, unsurpassed in this or any other section. Apart from these there was a host of others present cheering us on in our efforts for the maintainance of the Constitutional rights of the South and the Union. PEE DEE.

BLADEN COUNTY, Sept. 10, 1856.

MESSRS. [EDITORS:

Sirs:—I, the undersigned, having joined the Know Nothing or American party, take this method of disuniting myself from said party, finding that its principles are not what they were represented to be when I joined it. This has led me thus to come out from it, and act with the Democratic party, for Fillmore is a hard road to travel and I am going for Buchanan. M. W. GRIMES.

NO JOKE.—Tom Kirkman used to tell of a friend of his dropping in about dinner time on an old lady who invited him to draw up to the table. There was a huge pile of the pot order for dinner. The old lady helped him bountiful, and he being hungry, was doing justice to it. "Stranger,' said the old lady, "you will find almost every sort of meat in this pie." "Yes, madam," said he, "and fish too," as he drew from between his lips what he imagined was the back bone of a red horse or sucker. "Lord have marcy," exclaimed the old woman, "if there aint't our fine-tooth comb that Billy lost two weeks ago."

WASHINGTON Sept. 15.—It is undrstood that no minister from Nicuragua will be received by our government owing to the unsettled political state of that country.

Barley Without Beards.

It has recently been announced by the public journals that a species of barley had been brought into cultivation, divested of the poisonous and troublesome "beard" attached to the common varieties of that grain. Mr. I. W. Briggs, of West Madison, Wayne county, New York, published the following in relation thereto. As many of our intelligent scientific and practical farmers are availing themselves of the improvements of this advancing age, some may possibly find the matter worthy of attention. The grain is said to have been discovered in the gulches of the Himalayan Mountains. Mr. Briggs thus writes to the editor of the Pittsburg Journal:

"I obtained 7 grains of this new variety three years ago, and being much pleased with its general appearance and productiveness, have spared no pains to multiply this small quantity as fast as the Shanghais and other birds would allow.

"Its merits for grinding or malting have not been tested, and the quantity is now too small to squander in that way, when every tiller of the soil who sees it, is anxious to have a few grains, not doubting it will prove a valuable acquisition. I have sufficient, however, to furnish all persons interested who will be likely to see this notice, with one head each, containing 30 to 60 grains. Send me your address on a stamped envelope and I will enclose a head, and send it back by return mails, with printed instructions for cultivating in a way to ensure a large return from a small quantity of seed. Should this new variety be found to answer all the purposes of the common barley, a few years will suffice to drive the 'Barley Beards' from the country.

"Should any person desire more than the one head I will send a package of 700 to 800 grains securely enveloped, by mail, post paid, for 25 cents, accompanied with a few heads to *prove the fact* of its being beardless."

The editor of the Journal acknowledges the receipt of heads of the "beardless barley," with the above letter, and says: "The grain is plump, fair, and flinty, and certainly these heads without the pestilent barbs or *beards* which impair the value of the ordinary varieties of barley. This new species will be a great boon to our farmers if found to thrive well in our climate."

EUGENIE.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Times says:

The Empress remains with the Imperial Prince at St. Cloud, where, if we are to believe certain rumors, her Majesty is, for the first time since her marriage, indulging in a little of the freedom which she enjoyed as the Countess de Teba. It is true that his Majesty left his relative, the old Prince Bacciochi, to stand guard and see that nothing unreasonable was allowed to the thoughtless Eugenie; but then it appears that the Prince Bacciochi is not exactly the man to judge of what is and what is not reasonable. When one reflects that her Majesty is particularly fond of the largest liberty of action (without meaning by that to impute to her improprieties of conduct,) that she has been buried to the real pleasures of this world for three years, that she is the Empress of a great nation, and has at last fulfilled the object for which she was called to the throne, in giving to the nation an heir to the crown, it is easy to understand that she should now wish to assert her right to that liberty of action which characterized her life before marriage. The Prince Bacciochi evidently reasons in the same way, and thus we have heard of several parties of pleasure lately organized and carried out by her Majesty, which remind one of rollicking incognito parties of Queens of less modern times.

AN ILLEGITIMATE RULER.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Herald refers to what he calls the strange stories told about Napoleon the Third's illegitimacy. He says it is by many believed that he has no Bonaparte blood in his veins, but, though there is no resemblance in the Emperor's features to the other members of the Bonaparte family, the correspondent says he is like them in his walk and general carriage, that without consanguinity it would be difficult to understand it.

Whilst in the rural districts no doubt is entertained of the Emperor's legitimacy, no one about the Court has the slightest faith in it. Napoleon the Third is understood to be the son of a German admiral. His cast of counternance and temperament are eminently German, though the evidence which establishes his paternity is entirely independent of these circumstances. The illegitimacy of the Emperor is of course no discredit to himself, unless his own conduct is in keeping with the delinquencies of his progenitors. This cannot be alleged of Napoleon the Third, for however grasping and selfish his policy to other nations, he has been as true as steel to France, and has contributed more to her solid advancement and glory than any of the legitimate or illegitimate rulers who have preceded him for the last five hundred years.

The N. Y. Herald, since it joined the abolitionists, is thrown completely in the background by its new allies. They beat it in blackguardism, lying, and all the old humbug tricks that used to form the speciality of Bennett's paper. The Herald tries a snort, now and then—makes a spasmodic effort to be heard and attract attention—but the political demons, who dance round the same cauldron with Bennett, exceed him in all his efforts—in fact, completely unscrew his tail, and strip the poor devil of all his satanic emblems—except his horns.

IN LUCK.—The Abingdon Virginian states that Jno. H. Thompson, Smyth county, Va., repaired to California to seek his fortune when the gold mania first broke out in that region. He spent some year or two there without any apparent success. Before returning, he invested a small amount in land. A few days ago he received information that his lands is in the heart of the richest gold region yet discovered; and is valued at $300,000.

SEEN ENOUGH OF FREEDOM.—Among the returning absentees (says the Memphis Tenn., *Bulletin,*) we notice on the 27th, Dr. G. A. SMITH and family. More conspicuously did we notice the return of "*Aunt Charity,*" the colored nurse, who went with them through Canada and all the Northern States, without being decoyed off or stolen. Upon getting on *terra firma* the old lady remarked, "bless God, I'se back to Memphis once more—I'se seen 'nuf of freedom."

BURSTING OF THE BIG GUN.—On the 3d inst. while Mr. Dimick was experimenting on his newly invented rifle cannon, it exploded, breaking into nine pieces. The gun weighed 7,838 pounds, and was made of fine mallable iron. The front part of the gun—about five feet in length—blew away from the breach, the latter blowing into eight fragments. Some of these, weighing five hundred pounds, were thrown forward from two to three hundred feet, and projected into the air from forty to fifty feet. But the most singular part of the story remains to be told. The ball weighed eighteen pounds, was thrown to nearly the elevation which it would have reached had the bursting not taken place, striking the ground at about 15,000 or 16,000 yards.—*St. Louis Dem.*

STRANGE IF TRUE.—A remarkable phenomenon, (says a Norfolk paper) exist among the women of Chenandaga, Nicaragua. Almost every fifth one you meet has a large wen that protrudes out from the fore-part of the neck, directly upon the chin. The wen itself is not painful, tho' it presents a most unseemly sight to the eye, and suggest a variety of reflections as to the cause which has produced such a disfiguration of the human form. The women bear it as a yoke, and regard it as an infliction of Providence for their transgressions. Medical men are unable to account for this singular freak of nature, and assign many grave and plausible reasons for this peculiar gourd-like formation in that locality. It is not common to any other portion of the country.

ROT IN THE POTATOES.—We are sorry to learn that the potato crop in this vicinity is somewhat affected with rot. In some places the disease is confined to a certain variety. In one case a large field of "State of Maines" is a total loss, while in an adjoining field, planted with a different variety, there is no sign of decay. It is thought that the rot is not sufficiently extensive to materially affect the price.
Boston Trav.

REMARKABLE EXPLOSION.—An explosion of a very dangerous and unusal character occurred on Monday last, at Peterson's Oil and Salt Works, near Tarentum, Pa. Mr. P. had sunk a well thirty-five feet.—A man was at work in it, while other men at the surface had just hoisted out the bucket of earth. The man in the well, while waiting for the return of the vessel which he was to fill, was just about lighting his pipe. He ignited a match, and on the instant a terrific explosion occurred, scattering all moveable matter near the surface of the ground, knocking down the men above ground, and burning in a shocking manner the poor fellow who was the innocent cause of the accident.

For the Journal.

September 15th, 1856.

Messrs. Editors :—

It is rather late in the season, 'tis true, to have much to say or to do, about fruits, vegetables, marketing, &c.; but I was so struck with the importance of the subject a few days ago from hearing a conversation between some farmers, that I cannot forbear making a few remarks through the medium of your columns, in order to call the attention of the directors of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, the farmers in its vicinity, and especially the citizens of Wilmington to a question bearing so immediately on the comfort of the inner-man of the towns-people, and also the mutual advantage of them, the rail road Company, and the country people.

First, I will ask a question ;—Is the Wilmington market always supplied with a plenty of the finest fruits and vegetables that are raised in the counties of Duplin, Wayne, and Edgecombe? If that is the case, there is no necessity for any more conveniences for transporting such down; if not however, then I beg leave to state a few facts, and make a few suggestions, and then commit the matter to the hands of the proper persons, who, I trust, will carefully examine the subject, and give to it that importance which is due. Ourrailroad which, by the way, has already done so many good things, can yet do a great deal more in the way of accommodation between town and country; but there seems to predominate a *little* too much of the boy's disposition when he went a catting; no matter how eager the trout were to bite, he went to fish for cats, and cats he would have or none! So with most of the freight trains on this railroad,—they go after turpentine, and, as I have known the case, will repeatedly run by ten or a dozen bales of cotton, that have been lying by the road, and injuring, for two or three weeks; when as to fruits and vegetables, unless a farmer can go down himself, he never thinks of trying to send *them* to market.—Now, why could there not be sent up, at least once a week, a market train expressly to take off all field and garden productions, from a bunch of cabbages or beets, to bushels of apples, peaches, potatoes; also, fowls and eggs, etc., etc.; a train going down in the day-time, making regular trips, and stopping at every place when there was anything to be taken up, so that a farmer could say, "now if I have my produce at the road by such a time, it will certainly be carried off." Then bushels and bushels of fruit, &c., that now rot, would be sent to market and exchanged for the various necessaries that farmers cannot raise and manufacture.

The Company may say that such a train would not pay expenses, which may be very true, for a time, owing to this reason,—that the country people have been so little accustomed to such accommodation, that it would take some time to wake them up to the fact. Let such a train be tried for one year, and let it be known that such is its purpose, and I will venture to say, that after the year is out, neither the Company, the farmers, or the people of Wilmington, will be willing to have it discontinued. And moreover, it will be the means of encouraging the farming interests, and at the same time, remove much complaint, that the country people are justified in making about railroad management.

A COUNTRYMAN.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The steamer George Law arrived this evening, bringing mails from San Francisco to the 20th of August. She connected with the steamer Jno. L. Stephens, which brought to Panama nearly $2,000,000 of specie. and upwards of 500 passengers.

The George Law left Aspinwall on the 3d inst., and arrived off Havana on the 8th. She sent a boat into port to ask leave to land her mails for New Orleans, which was refused. She then sailed for Key West and landed her mails—the steamer for New Orleans would call there and receive them.

The George Law brings no later intelligence from Nicaragua.

The George Law brings $1,600,000 in gold on freight—of which $312,000 is consigned to Drexel & Co., $350,000 to Drexel & Co., $90,000 to Duncan, Sherman & Co., $18,000 to Wines & Co., $15,000 to Watson & Sons, and various amounts to thirty others.

There is no sickness among the passengers.

The U. S. frigate Independence, from Callao, arrived at Panama on the 31st ult., all well. The St. Mary's was still at Panama, and the Saratoga at Aspinwall, the crews all well.

The New York and New Orleans packet ship Alberton, was wrecked on the Florida reef on the 28th; also, an unknown French ship, with a cargo of Havana sugar—total loss, with several lives.

CALIFORNIA AFFAIRS.—The Vigilance Committee have unconditionally released Judge Terry.

On the 18th the Committee had a grand review and parade—the whole force numbering from 4,000 to 5,000 well appointed troops. The Committee has not been officially disbanded, but it is understood that its functions ceased for he present with the demonstration of the 18th. The different companies retain their arms and organization, and it is reported that the Committee would re-assemble in case of necessity.

A People's Nominating Committee had been appointed for San Francisco, which it is expected, will have much influence at the approaching election.

The Republicans held a State Convention at Sacramento on the 27th, and nominated Presidential electors, members of Congress, &c.

The committee on the King testimonial report that the contributions amount to $30,000, which has been conveyed to trustees, and invested for the benefit of the widow and children of the late editor of the Bulletin.

Murders and robberies are very numerous in the interior. On the 12th inst., near Camptonville, a stage on its way to Marysville, full of passengers, and $100,000 of gold dust, was attacked by six mounted robbers. The passengers defended themselves bravely, and forty shots were exchanged. The coach was riddled, and one woman was killed. Several of the robbers were wounded and obliged to retreat without their booty.

The sloop-of-war John Adams sailed from Sanfrancisco for the Sandwich Islands on the 17th ult.

The total export of treasure from Sanfrancisco during the last seven months has been $30,000,000.

The George Law brings dates from Callao to the 11th of Aug., and from Valparaiso to the 1st.

The Sanfrancisco markets generally were dull, without material change. Provisions were firm. Pork has slightly advanced. Breadstuffs were firm at full prices—large shipments continue to Australia.

AN ATROCIOUS SLANDER REFUTED.—To produce the impression that there exists some disaffection at the South, black republicans have placed the names of thirteen citizens of Virginia upon the electoral ticket.

This has been done without the knowledge or permission of these gentlemen, who are all men of established character and known fidelity to the South and its interests

We ask and authorize every lover of truth and common honesty to meet this iniridious and wicked outrage upon private character and public history with our emphatic and indignant denial.

Washington Union.

We find going the rounds, the following toast, said to have been sent by Mr. Buchanan to the Democratic celebration of the N. York White Eagle Club, on the 8th of January, 1844:

By the Hon. James Buchanan :

The Annexation of Texas—To the South it will afford security; to the North wealth; and to the Union safety from invasion on its weakest frontier. Shall we reject the boon of the conquerors of San Jacinto until the tyrant of Mexico shall be graciously pleased to grant the permission to go ahead.

RESULT OF THE NEW COPYRIGHN LAW.—It seems that the dramatic copyright law lately passed by Congress is already producting its natural effect.—According to the New York Times, "all the great American dramatists" have been hastening to the office of the New York district attorney to register the titles of their plays.

A MAN OF REFINEMENT.—We know a gentleman so extremely refined that he is obliged to leave the room if, when he is dining with a person who has red hair, there happend to be carrots on the table!!!

The money of misers generally go to those they least love. The McDonough estate, said, at the decease testator, to be $5,000,000 but now estimated at $2,000,000, is likely to be absorbed in litigation. It is said that the income does not meet the current expenses, and unless some final disposition is made of it, the various beneficent objects to which it was bequeathed will receive no benefit from it.

THE ART OF BORING.—No greater nuisance exists than the man who is continually "poking his fun at you." He pokes and pokes, until he regularly bores you through and through.

Ohio in a Blaze!—Twenty-Five Thousand Democrats in Council.

The following telegraphic despatch, (says the Ohio Statesman of the 10th,) received last evening from Seneca county, is another evidence of the monster democratic meetings that are taking place all over Ohio and cheering to the hearts of the friends of our great and noble Union.

"Let no one hereafter doubt the patriotic devotion of the people of Ohio to the Union of these States. Such a universal outpouring of the democracy as is witnessed day after day in Ohio has had no parallel in the history of our politics. We have seen good, great, and enthusiastic meetings, but nothing equal to what is now witnessed in every part of the State :

"TIFFIN, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1856.

"S. MEDARY :—Immense democratic assemblage here, estimated fully twenty-five thousand present. Pugh, Vallandigham and Gaston, all speaking; five stands. First procession one hour and three-quarters passing the Shawhan house; afterwards a procession of two miles in length on road from Sandusky and the north. The city is literally overflowing with people. Great enthusiasm.

"DEM. CENTRAL COMMITTEE."

Further from Kansas.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Dates from Kansas to the 10th state that the Free State prisoners had been released on bail.

Gov. Geary issued a proclamation commanding all armed bands to disperse. Col. Emory's band had been taken before General Smith for arresting an officer of the army. Captain Whipple's company captured a party of thieves, and recovered eighty horses, which had been stolen. A fort, capable of holding 1,000 men, has just been finished at Lawrence. A jubilee was held at Lawrence on the 10th inst., to celebrate the release of the Free State prisoners.

Military Operations in Kansas.

WASHINGTON Sept. 12.—It is understood that Gov. Geary and Gen. Smith have been informed by government, by telegraph, that they will be furnished with any additional forces, if necessary, to maintain the public peace and punish all acts of violence or disorder by whosoever perpetrated. Only persons regularly enrolled by Gen. Smith will be allowed to carry on military operations in Kansas.

THE WAR IN KANSAS.—The following is the order of the acting Governor of Kansas, already briefly mentioned by telegraph :

LECOMPTON, K. T., }
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Aug. 21. }

Major General Coffee, Southern Division Kansas Militia—Sir: It appearing that the Territory is invaded by armed bands of lawless men from distant States, who, in conjunction with combinations of men not less lawless heretofore residing in the Territory, are now openly resisting the legal authorities of the Territory, and killing and plundering the law-abiding citizens thereof, you are hereby commanded to take the field at once with your entire division for the purpose of restoring peace and quiet, and maintaining the supremacy of the laws. Your division will rendevous at or near the town of Palmyra, in the county of Douglas, and report the fact at once to this office.

You will also station detachments of your command at such exposed points as you may deem advisable, for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of all law-abiding citizens; and in all your orders the most rigid instructions should be given to protect the persons and property of all peaceable, unoffending citizens, regardless of party distinctions or political differences of opinion. We are not warring against the political sentiments of men, but against lawless bands of ruthless invaders, outlaws and traitors. No man's house should be destroyed, unless undoubted evidence exists that it is used as a fort or arsenal for the supervision of the existing Territorial Government, or for other lawless purposes; in which event it properly becomes subject to confiscation.

Very respectfully,
DAN'L WOODSON,
Acting Governor of K. T.

CASE OF DROWNING AND ARREST.—On Tuesday morning, as the steamer Schultz, Captain Carlon, backed out from Green's wharf, Matthews county, Va., she came in collision with a boat in which were a Mr. Drisgall and his son. They were both thrown in the water and sank, but were recovered in about ten minutes. The boy was resuscitated after considerable effort, but the father was beyond the reach of all means used to produce reanimation. Capt. C. states that the accident was unavoidable. An inquest was held on the body of Mr. D. on Tuesday, and the verdict, we learn, involves the captain in a charge of "wilful murder"! Accordingly the sheriff of Matthews county arrived here on Wednesday evening, and Captain C. was arrested and lodged in prison, whence he will be taken to the jail of the above county, for further examination and trial.—*Norfolk Argus.*

SWALLOWS AGAINST FLIES.—While on a late visit to a friend's residence in the country, we were most agreeably surprised at finding an unusual quantity of flies, mosquitoes and the whole tribe of winged nuisances which have there in years past warred against the peace and comfort of both bipeds and quadrupeds. The change was readily accounted for upon learning the following facts:—Last May, about one hundred and fifty swallows one morning made their appearance and commenced building their nests under the eaves of a long new barn. As soon as their operation were discovered a cleat was nailed along the boards, which were painted, and thus better facilities afforded the swallows for attaching their nests. Thus encouraged, the whole feathered company at once set to nest building, and in three weeks time, between seventy and eighty of these mud fabrics, were completed; and in about one month more, each of these was occupied by from three to six tenants. Your readers can easily conceive of the immense sacrifice of insect life required to feed such a numerous company. The result has been as before stated. Add to this, the joyous warblings from these feathered songsters, and what a contribution of pleasure and comfort!

To legislatures in general and the whole community in particular, we say, encourage bird raising. Don't suffer wanton sportsmen to enter your fields, and prey upon these friends of man and beast. Show your regard for your own and the welfare of the community by sparing the bird.—*Boston Traveller.*

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—There was quite a smash up on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, about four o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The train passed over a cow, all the cars retaining their position on the track except the last passenger car, which was thrown off, rolling down an embankment twelve feet high. The car fortunately became detached from the others. It fell upon a bed of rocks, which mashed it to pieces, injuring a number of the passengers, although, fortunately, no one was killed.—Among those injured was Mr. John W. Pruett, of Frankfort, Ky., who was on his way to this city, he being a representative of the Grand Encampment of that State to the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., now in session here. Mr. P. had his head badly cut, and was much bruised. The accident occurred about a mile from Perryville, Juniatta county, Pa.

Baltimore Clipper.

KNOW NOTHINGISM ILLUSTRATED.—The editor of Staunton True (*Lucuz a non*) charges that Mr. Buchanan "deserted his post at the Court of St. James, received his in-fit of clear nine thousand dollas, and come home to seek the nomination for the Presidency." Mr. Buchanan resigned twelve months before his return, and did not reach the county until just before the meeting of the Cincinnati Convention.—Everybody remembers how scrupulously he avoided participating in the intrigues for the nomination.—So much for the falsehoods of Know Nothingim. Its ignorance is illustrated in the charge about the in-fit—in-fits having been abolished some two years before Mr. Buchanan's return. It is not expected that a Know Nothing editor should understand the laws of the country.

Richmond Enquirer.

BANK OF WILMINGTON (N. C.) BILLS.—Within the last few days some of the bills which were lost last winter on the Seaboard line have appeared in Petersburg, Va. They are genuine, but the Democrat says the signatures are illegal and some of them are slightly scorched.

HIFALUTIN.—An eccentric individual, standing upon a bridge, and gazing upon a youth angling below, gives vent to his feelings in the following inquiry: "Adolescence, what art thou doing? Art thou endearvoring to entice the finny tribe to engulf into their denticulated mouths a barbed nook, upon whose point thou has fixed a dainty allurement?" "No, sir," said the boy "I'm fishing."

The literary style of asking for a slice of ham at dinner is, I'll thank you for an elegant extract from Bacon.

Shooting Affair in Tarboro.

TARBORO Edgecombe Co., Sept. 13.

On Wednesday morning last, Mr. Andrew S. Ellison was seen walking up Main street in this place with a double barrelled gun on the side opposite the Edgecombe House—when nearly in front of the main entrance, Mr. Epenetus Cromwell, the propreitor, advanced towards Mr. Ellison, and drew a pistol—when about twenty yards apart, both fired their weapons—Mr. Cromwell drawing another pistol and discharging it. Mr. Ellison's gun was loaded with bird shot—Mr. Cromwell's pistols with ball. Both shot of Mr. Ellison took effect, severely if not mortally wounding Mr. Cromwell—Mr. Ellison made no effort to escape, was arrested, and on Thursday examined before His Honor Judge Saunders, our Superior Court being in session, and committed to jail to await the result of Mr. Cromwell's wounds. A personal difficulty had some time previously existed between the parties. We have been a resident of Tarboro' upwards of thirty years and this is the first shooting case that has occurred in our streets during that time.— *Southerner.*

HUMORS OF LAW.—Sterne insinuates that attorneys are to lawyers what apothecaries are to physicians—only that they do not depal in *scruples!*

One day, at the table of the late Dr. Pease (Dean of Elv,) just as the cloth was being removed, the subject of discourse happend to be that of an extraordinary mortality among the lawyers. "We have lost," said a gentleman, "not less then *six* eminent barristers in many months." The Dean, who was quite deaf, rose as his friend finished his remarks, and gave the company grace: "For *this* and every other *mercy* the Lord's name be praised!" The effect was irresistible.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS :—

There can be but one opinion about goods for gentlemen's wear this Fall. There is but one house where *the* styles may be seen—but one establishment, where the best work and fabrice can be had—and, in short, but one house in this City, recognised as a first class *Merchant Tailoring* establishment. The new and elegant assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and *imported* trimmings opening there is worthy of examination by all who may be in want of a fashionable, unexceptionable fit. Schoonmaker has returned from New York and brings the *Fashions* with him. His skill as cutter is acknowledged by all who have tried him. *Scott & Baldwin* deserve the entire patronage of our community. They keep a splendid assortment of Gents' wear and sells as low as the same goods can be sold in the larger Northern Cities. We say to our friends—*Give the City Cloth ng Store a trial!* 11-3

A NEW NORTH CAROLINA BOOK.—Just published "Interesting Revolutionary and Sketches of Characters, chiefly in the 'Old North State,'" by Rev. C. W. Caruthers, D. D., second series. The above interesting and valuable work, which ought to be in the hands of every North Carolinian, can be obtained of Mr. J. C. Latta, Agent of the author.

MEDICAL IMPOSSIBILITIES.

For a long time a certain class of diseases has baffled the skill and practice of the most eminent members of the regularmedical faculty. Foremost among these we might instance epilepsy or falling fits. Happily now by the skill and inventive genius of an eminent chemist of Baltimore, Md., this disease has been brought within the means of a cure.—We allude to the preparation called the VEGETABLE EXTRACT EPILEPTIC PILLS, invented and prepared by Dr. SETH S. HANCE, of 108 Baltimore, Md. Since their discovery many perons who had given up all hope of ever being cured, have been restored to the full enjoyment of health. Prominent among these we might enumerate Mr. HARRISON LIGHTFOOT, of Huntsville, Alabama. Mr. L. has suffered as much from Epilepsy as any other person in the world: never knowing what it was to pass a week without having an attack and often falling in the streets of Huntsville. He is now fully restored and has not had an attack for more than a year. Dr. Hance's Pills have been the sure cause of this cure. These pills also cure all of Fits, Spsams &c., and are very serviceable for persons of weak nerves. Dr. Hance, sends them to any part of the country on the receipt of a remittance. Price, one box $3; two $5; twelve $24. Address Seth Rr. Hance, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md. (Sept. 16

Another Residenter of New York City testifies to the good effects of

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

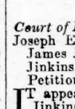
HEAR HIM!

NEW YORK, August 30, 1852.

This is to certify that I have had the Liver Complaint for five years, during which time I have tried almost all known remedies, but to no purpose. Hearing of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, I concluded to try a box. I did so, and am now almost cured. I think one box more will effect a permanent cure. I can cheerfully recommend these Pills to all who may suffer from liver complaint. I have also known them used with the most happy results in cases of sick headache, or dyspepsia. MR. SWIFT,
116 Attorney street.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for **Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, manufactured by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburgh, Pa.** There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. **None genuine without the signature of** FLEMING BROS.

WANTING,



A FEW LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES, FOR which the very highest cash prices will be paid. Sellers will do well to see us, as we are determined not to be excelled by none.

POWELL & BARDEN.
Sampson Co., N. C., Sept. 19th, 1856 3-2m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Onslow County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1856.

Joseph Ennett, Administrator of Ausburn Jinkins, *vs.* James Jinkins, Elizabeth Canada, Sarah Packer, Lewis Jinkins, Auza Jinkins, Henry Jinkins, Milly Jinkins.—Petition to make real Estate assets.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Jinkins, one of the defendants in this case is a non-resident, it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of the Court, plead or demur or judgment pro confesso will be entered up against him.

Teste, JASPER ETHRIDGE, C. C. C.
Jacksonville, Onslow Co., Sept. 19, 1856. 3-6t*

EMPLOYMENT FOR 1,000 PERSONS.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, AGENTS IN EVERY county of the United States to engage in the sale of the best book ever sold by subscription, entitled "CHAIN OF SACRED WONDERS; or, A Connected View of Scripture Scenes and Incidents from the Creation to the end of the Last Epoch; by the Rev. S. A. Latta, A. M. D." Containing 700 large octavo pages. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE IN MUSLIN $2 50.—MOROCCO $3 25. In this work are presented the most sublime and imposing scenes of the Bible, furnishing a connected view of the most thrilling Sacred Wonders of the World. A sample copy will be mailed, (post paid) on receipt of retail prices. A circular, with contents and Terms to Agents will be forwarded by addressing D. RULISON, No. 33 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

N. B.—Persons sending me their address, I will mail, post paid, a full descriptive catalogue of my books, and with instructions to operate that will enable them to make from $50 to $100 per month. The list comprises over 100 New and Popular Books, among which will be found some of the best selling Books in America. Address as above.

Sept. 19th, 1856 3-4t

Mrs. LAURA ROTHWELL

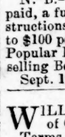
WILL RE-OPEN HER SCHOOL ON THE FIRST of October, to continue until the first of July.

Terms for the ensuing Session, are as follows:

First Class, for thee months,	$10
Second " " "	8
Third " " "	7
Fourth " " "	6
Fifth " " "	5
Sixth " " "	4

Fuel 25 cents per month, for each pupil; Pens, Ink, Pencils, 50 cents per quarter. [Sept. 19, 1856—3-tfoc

FOR SALE.



A HOUSE AND LOT, in the North Eastern portion of the town of Wilmington, known as "Oregon," lying on McRae street near Rankin street.—The lot is 132 feet front on McRae street and runs back 159 feet to Jones' Alley. The house is a frame building, a story and a half high, with a good well of water and other conveniences. Persons desirous of purchasing will be shown the premises and learn the terms and other particulars on application to the subscriber, at Mr. L. N. Barlow's store, on Front street.

EDWARD JOHNSON.
Sept. 16, '56. 9-5t-3-1t.

NEGROES.

THE subscriber has made arrangements to accommodate all NEGROES consigned to him. Building known as the (OLD COUNTY JAIL,) situated upon the corner of Second and Princes street.

A wall will be built around the whole lot, thus securing the NEGROES without close cofinement.

Liberal cash advances made when required.

M. CRONLY,
Sept. 18, '56. 11-tf—3-tf. Broker and Auctioneer.

A NEAT AND HANDSOME DRESS HAT,

IS CERTAINLY ONE OF THE MOST ESSENtial features of a well dressed man, and to procure this desirable artical, you have only to call at SHEPARD & MYER'S, Hat and Cap Emporium and make your selection from the different styles which they offer for Fall and Winter. [Sept. 18, 1856.—11-tf

FLOUR—FLOUR.

FRESH GROUND FLOUR, from new wheat, Wilmington and Fayetteville inspection—
FAMILY, EXTRA, SUPERFINE,
FINE, and CROSS,
Constantly arriving from some of the best mills in the State.
For sale by WILLARD & CURTIS.
Sept. 18th, 1856.

FRESH FLOUR.

JUST RECEIVED, THIRTY-FIVE BARRELS Assorted Brands Fayetteville Flour.

We are receiving Fresh Flour every week, and frequently twice a week; that is something worth knowing, as we do not sell sour Flour

Aug. 26, 1856. McCALEB & BUNTING.

MARRIED.

In this town, on Thursday evening, 11th inst., by Rev. A. P. Repiton, Mr. JONATHAN EARPE, to Miss EMMA ROBBINS.

DIED.

At Kenansville, on the 8th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH A. HUSTON, aged 54 years, relict of the late Samuel Houston of Duplin county.

"Lovely and pleasant in their lives, in their death they were not divided."—1 Sam. 1, 23.

At Kenansville, on the 5th inst., JULIA MEDWAY, aged 2 years, 4 months and 23 days; and on the following day, LAURA, aged 11 months and 10 days; being the only surviving children of Col. and Mrs. J. J. Whitehead.

"If I be bereaved of my children, I *am* bereaved," was once the language of Jacob, and now forcibly expresses the sad condition of these most afflicted parents.

No maxims of wordly wisdom; no sympathy of friends; no human means whatever; nothing, save the truths of christianity can alleviate the anguish, or shed one ray on the gloom of such a dispensation.

The Gospel of Jesus Christ alone, can throw a radiance around the Infant's tomb, or give any assurance that the little lights, which twinkled here for a few brief months or years, are not extinguised forever, but shine with a purer and holier lustre in the blissful presence of Him who said while on earth, "Suffer little Children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

COM.

On the Sound, in this county, on the 14th inst., JAS. DICKSON, son of Dugald McMillan, Esq., in the second year of his age.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

Sept. 11—Schr. J. C. Manson, Rabon from Shallotte, to D. Pigott; with naval stores.

Schr. Odd Fellow. Sleight, from Shallotte, to D. Pigott; with naval stores.

Schr. Ann Maria, Brown, from Lockwood's Folly, to A. H. VanBokkelen; with naval stores.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Jones, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

12—U S M Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

FROM QUARANTINE—Schrs. J. S. Wilson, Beardsley, from Charleston, to J. R. Blossom; and J. J. Spencer, ——, from Savannah, to T. C. Worth.

Sept. 12—Schr. C. C. Stratton, Holton, from Savanah, to T. C. Worth.

Schr. Edward Kidder, Bunker, from Savannah, to J. H. Flanner.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

13—Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to A. McRimmon.

U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

AT QUARANTINE—Schr. Humming Bird, Morris, from Charleston, to J. R. Blossom.

Sept. 14—Schr. Matchless. Smith, from New London, Ct., to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Schr. Purse, Moore, from Swansboro', to Wm. C. Howard; with fish.

Steamer James R. Grist, Beaman, from Fayetteville, to Jno. Banks.

15—Schr. Laura, Whitehurst, from Bogue Inlet, to Master; with fish.

Schr. Wm. L. Springs, Mershon, from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. G. R. Dixon, Briggs, from New York, to Jno. A. Stanly; with salt.

U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Sept. 15—Schr. Radiant, Whitehurst, from Bear Inlet, to Master; with fish.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Jones, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

Steamer Swan, McLaughlin, from Wilmington, Del., for Savannah, put in for wood.

16—Schr Star, Bell, from Swansboro', to Master; with fish.

Schr. Mary Isabella, Darrington, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze

Schr. Emily, Cheesebro, from New York, to J. H Flanner; with mdze.

Sept. 16—Schr. Senora Isabel, Pigott, from Shallotte, to D. Pigott; with naval stores and fish.

17—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Schr. Jenny Lind, O'Neal, from Hyde county, to Master; with corn.

Sept. 17.—Brig Selma, Crowell, from Boston, to Dickinson, DeRosset & Cowan.

Steamer Enterprise, Dicksey, from Fayetteville, to Geo. Harriss.

CLEARED.

Sept. 11.—U. S. M Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

12—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Jones, for Fayetteville, by Lutterloh & Elliott.

Sept. 12.—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Sept. 13.—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

15.—Schr. Wake, Wainright, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Josiah Achon, Merrill, for Washington City, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with lumber.

Sept. 15—Schr. Mary Abigail, Morse, for Washington, N. C., by Willard & Curtis; with flour.

16—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Jones, for Fayetteville, by Lutterloh & Elliott.

Sept. 16—Steamer Swan, McLaughlin, for Savannah.

U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Steamer Brothers, Beaman, for Fayetteville, by John Banks.

Sept. 18—Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by Lutterloh & Elliott.

WARSAW HIGH SCHOOL.

THIS School commences its first session on Monday the 29th day of September, under the supervision of SOLOMON J. FAISON, A. B., a gentleman who requires no encomiums, being well known as a successful instructor of youth. The Trustees of this Institution, well aware of the necessity and value of an Agricultural Department, for the purpose of instructing young men in the science of Chemistry as adapted to practical farming, have at considerable expense established a *Chemical Laboratory* in their School and have secured the services of Robert H. Drysdale, Fellow of the Glasgow Chemical Society and late Assistant Professor of Chemistry in the Andersonian University, to take charge of this department.

Warsaw is healthfully located on the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, at its intersection with the Fayetteville and the Kenansville Stage Roads, thus being of easy access from any point on or near these routes.

Parents and Guardians will find few situations more advantageous in all particulars for both the moral and intellectual education of their children and wards.

TERMS PER SESSION AS FOLLOWS :

Primary Department,	$10 00
Higher English Branches,	12 50
Classical Department,	15 00
Agricultural Chemistry, with use of aparatus,	10 00
Incidental expenses for this department,	2 50

Board may be obtained in good families at $8 per month.

Professor Drysdale will continue to examine soils, marls, &c., and search for marl beds as heretofore.

D. J. MIDDLETON,
Sept. 19, 1856. Rec. Secy. of Board of Trustees. 3-tf.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

ON WEDNESDAY THE 1ST DAY OF OCTOBER next, the subscriber will offer for sale at his residence on Lower Little River, 12 miles west of Fayetteville, the following property, viz:

5,000 ACRES OF LAND IN ONE BODY, including the Residence, lying within 4 miles of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road, well adapted to the Turpentine and Timber business. A large portion is virgin forest of the finest quality of long-leaf Pine. The above lands will be offered in lots of 100 acres each, including a Farm and improvements on each tract.

20,000 ACRES IN THE COUNTY OF RICHMOND, lying in reach of navigable streams, and within 5 miles of the Wilmington and Charlotte Rail Road, probably the largest body of Pine Land of the same quality to be found in the State,—and will be offered in lots to suit purchasers.

1000 BUSHELS CORN;
50 TONS HAY;
18 HEAD HORSES AND MULES;
50 " CATTLE;
60 " SHEEP;
100 " HOGS;
2 ROAD WAGONS;
2 TIMBER WAGONS;
1 TURPENTINE STILL and FIXTURES, of 35 barrel capacity.

Together with FARMING TOOLS, &c., &c.

The subscriber will take pleasure in showing the above property to persons wishing to purchase all or any portion of it;—and requests those having claims to present them, and those indebted to attend to the settlement of their accounts, on the day of sale.

Terms at sale. JOHN McKELLAR.
Sept. 12th, 1856 6-5t—3ts

J. M. ROBINSON & SON

HAVE now in store the following viz:

Iron Hollow Ware and Sash Weights
Hoop Iron of the best quality.
Nails, Brads, and Spikes.
Iron Axels, Hubs and Spokes.
Timber and other Axes, all warranted.
Cast Steel Grubbing Hoes, Spades and Shovels.
Rice Sickles and Bramble Scythes.
Preserving Kettles, Sauce Pans, &c.
Mill, Circular, Cross Cut, and other Saws.
Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, and Fan Mills.
Barn Door and Smoke-House Locks, extra good.
Pad Locks that can't be matched.
Brass and Iron Wire cloth.
Wood Saws and Axes with handles in them.
Cotton Cord, Linen and Cotton Twine.
Best quality of Scissors and Needles.
Roger's & Son's, Wostenholmes, and some more of the real Barlow Knives.

Sept. 16, 1856.

TO FISHERMEN.

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFERS FOR SALE A NO. 1 Seine, nearly new, used but little, suitable for catching Mullets, it is 150 yards long, 20 feet in the bunt, and 7 feet at each end, double lined, corked and leaded, made of 20 cord twine. The cost in New York $178 and will be sold low for cash. MURRAY & PEACOCK.

Sept. 2, 1856.—306-1m—1-2w

Ocean Banner, Beaufort, copy 1 month and send bill as above.

SALT.

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT—large sacks; 500 do. Marshall's and Liverpool Fine. For sale by
Sept. 3, '56. J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.

SPADES AND SHOVELS.—10 doz. Ames' make, for sale by GEO. HOUSTON.
sep9]

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	23	@	25	NAVAL STORES,			
BEEF CATTLE,				Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.			
℔ 100 lbs.	5 00	@	6 00	Virgin	0 00	@	2 85
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00	Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 85
CANDLES, ℔ lb.				Hard	0 00	@	1 40
Tallow	16	@	17	Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	1 50
Adamantine	28	@	32	do., in order	0 00	@	1 60
Sperm	35	@	50	Pitch	do. 1 45	@	1 50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.				Rosin, No. 1, 2 50		@	4 00
Java	17	@	18	do. No. 2	1 25	@	1 50
Laguayra	13	@	14	do. No. 3, 1 10		@	1 15
Rio	11	@	12	Sp'ts Turp.,			
St Domingo	10½	@	11½	℔ gallon	39½	@	40
COTTON, ℔ lb.	9½	@	11½	Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	@	30
CORN MEAL,				OILS, ℔ gallon.			
℔ bush	00	@	80	Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
DOMESTICS,				Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@	8½	do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
Yarn, ℔ lb.	17	@	17½	Whale	95	@	1 10
EGGS, ℔ doz.	16	@	20	POTATOES,			
EMPTY BARRELS, each,				Sweet, ℔ bush	1 00	@	1 25
Spts. Turp.	1 75	@	2 00	Irish, do.	1 75	@	2 00
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	40	@	45	do. ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	3 50
FISH, ℔ bbl,				PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.			
Mullets	5 00	@	6 50	N. C. Bacon,			
Mac're., No 1	00	@	00 00	Hams	15	@	16
do. No. 2	00	@	00 00	Middlings	13	@	13½
do. No. 3.	5 50	@	6 50	Shoulders	12½	@	13
do. No. 4	0 00	@	0 00	Hog round	13½	@	14
Herrings, East	4 00	@	5 00	Western Bacon,			
Dry Cod,				Middlings	12½	@	12½
℔ cwt	4 50	@	5 00	Shoulders	11	@	11½
FLOUR, N. C. brands, ℔ bbl.,				N. C. Lard	15	@	15½
Family	7 50	@	7 75	West'n do	00	@	15
Extra	0 00	@	7 25	Butter	24	@	26
Superfine	7 00	@	7 25	Cheese	00	@	11½
Fine	0 00	@	6 50	Pork, Mess, ℔ bbl.	22 00	@	22 50
GRAIN, ℔ bush.				do. Prime	00 00	@	00 00
Corn	00	@	65	Beef, Mess.	14 00	@	16 00
Oats	00	@	35	do. Fulton Market.	00 00	@	00 00
White Beans	1 75	@	2 00	POULTRY.			
Pease, Cow.	90	@	1 00	Chickens, live	15	@	30
Rice, rough	0 00	@	0 00	do. dead	00	@	00
do

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, SEPT. 15, 1856.

Dull.

It *is* dull—very dull. Little of any kind is stirring, not even a breeze. Some few jokes float about, apparently not intended for jokes, and therefore the more irresistible. One of these is the solemn advice given to the Southern people to leave Buchanan and go for Fillmore, because say they the Maine election has shown that Buchanan is weak at the North and Fillmore the safer man. The Democrats only poll some forty thousand votes in Maine, while the Whigs poll five thousand and the "Americans" none—therefore go for the candidate of the "Americans"—go for Fillmore. It is much the safest, for as he has no votes he can't lose anything and must hold his own.

The weather has again got warm and sultry, dull and disagreeable. Many people are out of town and we don't blame them; we would be out of town ourselves if we only had our own way about it, and could afford time and money, especially time.

The political contest is not yet so interesting as you might think it was. It is not triangular as many people suppose, at least it is not so at any one place. Here at the South it is useless to spend paper and ink showing up Fremont, and, so far as the South goes, Fillmore is mainly out of the way; the real struggle is for Southern unity,—to secure peace or prepare for war. At the North the case is different, Fremont is the antagonist, and all the energies of the Northern Democratic press are concentrated in opposition to Fremont and Black Republicanism. We have, this morning, glanced over the columns of the *Pennsylvanian*, the New York *Daily News*, and New York *Day Book*, and the Boston *Post*, and find that these papers and their correspondents seldom or never bother themselves with Mr. Fillmore. The Post more particularly, rather pats the Fillmore men on the back in the hope of creating a division in the Black K. N. ranks, for be it known that Col. Fremont is not simply the Black Republican nominee, but he is also the nominee of the Northern and more powerful wing of the Know Nothing order, of the "Third or Union Degree" Americans—great thing once that degree! But as we said before, the Democratic press of the North seldom troubles itself with Fillmore, alluding to that gentlemen and his small squad only occasionally to expose some coquetting between them and the Fremont men,—some coalition against Democracy, as in Indiana, where the Fillmore and Fremont men have one and the same electoral ticket, or Pennsylvania where the Fremont men have as yet no electoral ticket in the field, holding off with the view and under the impression that they will effect a coalition with the friends of Fillmore. It is thus only incidentally that Fillmore is referred to at all North. In no Northern State, in which elections have been held this Fall, has Mr Fillmore's party been able to even organize a State ticket.

The general apathy and dullness seem to have affected our North Carolina politics as well as business. The contest in August last brought out a full vote, and the result was so marked as to be considered decisive by both parties. This is one cause of the existing apathy; another is to be found in the reaction that always follows excitement. People cannot keep themselves excited all the time upon any subject.—Even during the Revolution, periods of apathy would come. Let us, however, again impress upon the Democrats of the State, the necessity of shaking off this lethargy. If eternal vigilance be the price of liberty, it is none the less the price of political success; a price which every party desirous of securing permanent, enduring, success must pay. In time of peace, prepare for war. In times of comparative quiet, organize, so as to be ready for the day of active contest. Only about eight weeks remain, between this and the day of the Presidential election. Before we know where we are it will be upon us.

Business, too is dull.—very dull. The up country trade by the N. C. Railroad, affords an opportunity for extending our intercourse and business, which ought not to be neglected—which must be improved upon, if we would not go backwards. The high prices of cotton, and the low prices of naval stores, have caused, or are rapidly causing, the withdrawal of the more Southern States from the latter branch of business, leaving it measurably, if not wholly to the original producers in this State, who will thus have less competition to struggle against, and the supply being brought into a more healthy relation to the demand, prices must eventually reach a better living rate. But this alone is not sufficient. We *must* take advantage of these facilities opened to us, or we might as well have no roads—certainly no Central Road.

We want wholesale houses of every kind, where the merchant of the interior can supply himself.—We dont expect to rival New York. Neither does Petersburg, but still Petersburg does a large business in that way. We know that our community has been and is passing through tight times, but still this thing might, we think, be arranged, if not individually, then by association. We have received and seen letters received by others upon this subject, and may refer to it again.

POLITICAL ITEMS FROM THE INTERIOR.—We are reliably informed that James W. Obsborne, Esq., of Charlotte, well known as a leading Whig, will shortly come out in a letter to Col. Steele, defining his position in the present canvas. He goes for Buchanan and Breckinridge.

Dr. Terry, Democratic candidate for the Senate in the district composed of Union and Anson, has given Mr. Myers notice of his intention to contest his seat. A reliable authority assures us that Terry is certainly elected by a majority of at least 30 of the legal voters of the district.

☞Godey for October is on our table. It is very good in its own way and ought to suit the ladies; at any rate, it can suit nobody else. It has a steel plate "The Star of Dawn," personated by a red-headed young woman dressed in the height of the fashion and spangled all over with stars from the size of bird-shot up to that of cow-peas, green, yellow, blue, red and straw colored. She floats majestically over the heads of two intelligent gentlemen, a piggish-looking dog and a couple of fat sheep. One of the men has a blue coat and straps to his trowsers. The lady shows her teeth in the most approved style with the possessors of white ivories. "Don't she look sweet," saith a young Miss. Well guess she does. So does lasses candy. A little salt though. And then it has a wood-cut design for a double brick cottage, and also all sorts of things for boy and other babies. It is great and exciting generally and particularly.

☞The Arabia, one of the Cunard vessels, on her trip from New York to Liverpool, ran upon a ledge of rocks in the harbor at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and injured her bottom very seriously, causing a rapid leakage. Some of the passengers declined proceeding in her and remained over at Halifax for the next steamer, others went on. Serious fears were entertained for the safety of the vessel and those on board, which have been put to rest by the announcement of her safe arrival, brought out by the Canadian.

Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—The steamer Niagara sailed hence to-day at noon for Liverpool, with $500,000 in specie.

☞The Democratic torchlight procession in New York on Tuesday evening, the 9th inst., was a tremendous display, over five miles long, occupying over two hours in passing any given point, and having with it fifty bands of music, innumerable banners and transparencies, ships and other devices.—The numbers in the line are variously estimated, the lowest being twenty thousand. All passed off without accident or distubance. It is admitted, on all hands to have been the greatest political pageant ever seen in New York.

The Journal of Commerce says:—"The Democratic demonstration last night exceeded anything of the sort which we ever witnessed. Indeed it is doubtful whether there ever was a political gathering in New York of such gigantic proportion. Standing at the most elevated portion of Broadway, commanding a view of two or three miles, the procession still seemed interminable; and many of the cross streets were filled up by delegations from different wards, which filed off to afford breathing space for their compatriots; or, expecting to get into the procession by approaching in various directions, met the main body, and were compelled to abandon the effort. For a long time it was impossible for the procession to move in any direction, on account of the crowd of people. Except in the lower part of Broadway, below the Park, not a vehicle was in motion; nothing could be seen but a dense, stagnant mass of population. The constant discharge of fireworks, and the numberless lighted torches imparted an unnatural brightness to the heavens: and the roar of cannon in different directions, mingled with martial music and vociferous cheerings, made up a scene exhilerating in the highest degree. The banners and transparencies bore every imaginable device. A large boat, about 30 feet long, on wheels, schooner rigged, was filled with men, also a large pavilion, of various colors, brilliantly illuminated. Cavalcades of horsemen, banners, lanterns, &c., were often crowded together in indiscriminate confusion, for want of space for their evolutions. Several large Buchanan Clubs from Brooklyn, including two composed almost wholly of German citizens, obstructed the ferries for a considerable part of the evening; and it was pleasing to observe that not a small number of Irishmen engaged in the demonstration. It was also noticeable that a considerable number of our most respected and influential merchants were present, either in their carriages or on horseback—men who are not accustomed to participate in proceedings of this character. Altogether, the demonstration was most cheering to every friend of the Union, and well calculated to inspire confidence in the triumph of those men, of various names, who now rally in support of the *Constitution as it is*, in opposition to wild faction and rampant Abolitionism.

This overwhelming expression of the will of the people is the more significant, because the public press of the city is largely against the Democracy,—we may say, largely in favor of the Republicans.—But press or no press, we can tell the friends of Buchanan and Breckinridge abroad, that New York city will give them a large majority over either of the other candidates, and especially over the Black Republican candidate. Fillmore has a great many friends here; but if there is any danger of Fremont's election, many of them will be found depositing their votes for Buchanan as their second choice.

This is certainly a striking fact in the history of New York, and one which has been observed before. Strangly enough the press has less influence in large cities than out of them. In the hurry and noise and confusion of a place like New York a paper is picked up, glanced over and thrown aside, little attention being paid to its editorial expressions of opinion. Besides in New York the leading anti-Democratic papers have not the confidence of the public. Bennett is known to be an unprincipled rascal, Greely a fanatic, with influence in his own crowd, but none upon the outside public. Webb's bargain and sale for fifty-two thousand dollars is known to every man, woman and child. Raymond, the "little villian" of the Times is equally understood, and the balance are without force or prestige unless among a clique of old Fogies with whom nothing is to be done. The real electioneering is done by other agencies and appliances—ward meetings and committees, printed addresses thrown broadcast, mass meetings, &c., &c.

In Eastern New York, spite of all that can be done to the contrary, Buchanan is largely in the ascendant, and if there be no coalition, and the other candidates run and are supported in good faith, the chances of carrying the State of New York can not be doubted. It is in North Western New York, where the infusion of the New England element is strong,—in Mr. Fillmore's section that Free soilism and abolitionism have their strong hold. Around the fashionable hotels of the cities, at the opera and other resorts of cod-fish aristocracy Buchanan loses ground, but when the working-men and the real business men turn out then he comes forth in stength.

☞The Charleston Board of Health reports one death from yellow fever, for the 24 hours ending Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Illnois State Democratic Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 10.—The Buchanan State Convention met here to-day. About one thousand delegates were present. Ansel Phelps, Jr., presides.

Maine Election.

PORTLAND, Sept. 9.—We have returns from 264 towns, which present the following results on the vote for Governor:

Hamlin, Republican,	53,218
Wells, Democrat,	32,978
Patten, Whig,	4,693

The Republicans have carried every member of Congress, the whole State Senate, except perhaps one, and more than four-fifths of the House.

More Exciting Kansas Rumors.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10.—Advices from Kansas to the 5th say that Gen. Lane, with 150 men, attacked Tecumseh on the 4th. Judge LeCompte had issued orders to the marshal to arrest Lane and other agitators. Gen. Smith had instructed Col. Cooke, at Fort Riley, to give all necessary assistance. Gov. Geary arrived at Glasgow on Tuesday, where he met Ex-Governor Shannon on his way down.

Tecumseh Sacked.

ST. LOUIS, Sep. 10.—The very latest report received here from Kansas is to the effect that the Free State forces under Gen. Lane have completely sacked the town of Tecumseh without losing one of his men. It is not known to what extent the pro-slavery men at that place suffered.

Instructions to the Officers of the Navy and Army Relative to the Revolutionary Movements in California.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—It has been ascertained from a reliable source that no instructions were recently sent to California by the Secretary of the Navy substantially different from those previously transmitted. Those sent are addressed to Commodore Mervine, or to the senior officer of the station, advising him that the laws of the government of the United States must be enforced, and public property protected from violence. He is required to have two or more national vessels at San Francisco and to retain them there until the insurrectionary movements shall cease, the present object being to protect public property and the officers of the Federal Government, should they be interrupted in the discharge of their respective duties—nothing more.

Instructions, it is ascertained, were likewise sent by the War Department to Gen. Wool, for a similar purpose, merely that those officers were cautioned to exercise extraordinary circumspection and a wise discretion.

QUEER COURTING.—The Utica (N. Y.) Observer tells an odd story of a drunken man who went into a milliner store, in that place, and proposed immediate marriage to the young female in attendance. She demmurred at the unexpected proposition, when he offered to buy her, and sunk on the floor to count out his money, of which he had obout $50 in small bills. He counted the first $10—looked excessively weary; counted the second ten—nodded and looked still more weary; counted an additional dollar or two, and then lost his reckoning; went back to the top of the pile and commenced again. Fingering over several bills, and making a useless effort to count, his hands fell and his head lay on his breast. *he was in a sound sleep?* She then had him arrested.

Rice and Cotton Crops.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 10.—The Courier Price Current makes the crop of upland cotton 3,480,000 bales, and long cotton 44,500 bales. The rice crop of the United States is estimated at 171,090 tierces.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, the disunionist, in the last number of his paper urges every anti-salvery-man to vote for the Republican party "in spite of its lamentable short-comings."

CHARTER OAK ITEMS.—On the night of the fall of the brave old oak at Hartford, Mr. Stuart, the proprietor, was engaged till midnight in writing his last chapter of its history. A copyrighted engraving of the tree as it appeared after its fall is being made; and a sound limb is being made into an elbow to a new ship, to be called "The Charter Oak." A swarm of bees came out of a hole in the fallen trunk on Saturday morning, and lodged upon another tree, but soon returned to their old quarters, from which they were securely and safely hived. They will be tenderly cared for from the associations connected with them. Their presence in the tree was not known till its fall.—*Hartford Times.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We learn from a friend that a very promising and interesting little boy, named Patterson H. Jones, about five years of age, son of Edmund W. Jones, Esq., of Caldwell county, accidentally fell into the well on his father's premises, on Monday, the 25th ultimo, and was killed.—The well is covered by a house, and is boarded up inside of the house to the height of some four feet.—How the little fellow got over this boarding, or how he fell into the well is not known. He was not observed about the well house, and it was not known to any one that he was there, until one of the servants hearing the well chain rattle, her attention was attracted to the spot, but not seeing any one a search was immediately instituted for the little boy, whose mangled body was eventually found at the bottom of the well a distance of fifty feet from the surface.

IMPORTANT TO MECHANICS.—The Scientific American states that a broad field for genius and industry will open on and after the 6th of December next, on which day the patent for Woodworth's Planing Machine expires. Congress having refused a further extension. It further remarks:

All inventors having improvements in planing machines, who have been driven to the caves by the Woodworth monopoly, may now come forth from their hiding-places. All mechanics who desire to enter into the lumber-planing business may now make the necessary arrangements. All machinists may now prepare to take orders for the construction of Woodworth's Planing Machines. All improvements hitherto locked up because of alleged infringement may now be put into operation. The demand for lumber-working machinery will be very large in December next. Those who are earliest prepared to take advantage of the great opening will be likely to reap the richest harvest. In addition to this, Congress has refused to extend the patents for McCormick's Grain Reaper, which expired in '48; Haywood's Rubber Patent, in '53; Harley's Iron Casting Patent, 1849; Nock's Padlock Patent, 1853.

A DEAD SHOT.—A good story is told of U., of Racine, an indefatigable and successful sportsman, "dead shot' at anything in the game kind, but particularly "fine lined on wild geese," whose heads were sure to suffer "just back of the eye," if within range of his rifle.

Not many seasons since, our hero, with an equally fun-loving friend, after spending a day with their dogs and guns, were wending their way homeward, when in the evening twilight the waggish companion discovered the neck of a wild goose peering through a neighboring tance.

"Stop your d—n noise," said U., "and wait a bit. I'll have him jest back of the eye—you can bet your life on that."

Stepping back a pace, and bringing the old rusty to his face, U. blazed away.

"Hallo, there!" followed back the report; "what are you shooting there for. Don't you know the difference between the *handle of a corn plough* and a goose's neck?"

'Twas enough! U. had shot the handle off a corn plough, "jest back of the eye?"

GRACE BEFORE MEAT—A GENUINE HEATHEN.—A friend in Texas is responsible for the following:

"One of our stock raisers in hunting some cattle on a stormy day not long since, got bewildered and lost on the prairie. The weather came on stormy and thick, and he could not tell what course to take, and wandered about three days without a mouthful to eat. About noon on the third day, it cleared up a little, and he struck out for a house he saw a long way off. On reaching it, and making known his hungry condition, the householder who was a parson, expressed his warm sympathy for him, and told him to sit down, that dinner would be ready after a while. When dinner was announced, our hero, suiting the action to the word, was promptly in a seat, and as promptly began making himself perfectly at home with whatever was within his reach. At this crisis the reverend gentleman of the house interposed with:

"Stop, Stop! we are in the habit of saying something here before we eat.

Our hero filled his mouth nearly full, and without stopping or apparently noticing particularly what had been said to him, replied:

"Go on, and say whatever you please, you can't turn my stomach now!"

A MAMMOTH PRINTING PRESS.—A New York correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, in a recent letter, writes as follows:

"Perhaps when the London Times ordered a ten cylinder press from the Messrs. Hoe, it imagined it was leaving even the most enterprising of the American journals in the back ground, but it will soon find out its mistake, for I now learn that the circulation of the Philadelphia Ledger (running well on to *one hundred thousand daily!*) has compelled the enterprising proprietors of the paper, Messrs. Swain & Able, to order from the manufacturers *two twelve cylinder presses, at a cost of* $70,000! To accommodate these gigantic pieces of workmanship, the Ledger folks have been obliged to purchase two adjoining buildings, at a heavy outlay, and in which the presses are to be placed. When these are introduced, the Ledger will be able to print *sixty thousand sheets an hour, or equal to one thousand sheets per minute*! and all this immense circulation—building of the fastest presses in the world—and unbounded prosperity generally, is the result of an unflinching integrity, an indomitable perseverance, and a business tact that sees no motto ahead but onward!

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.—The English are making themselves the ridicule of Europe by their insane jealousy of Russia. All England has been breaking out in ecstacies of rage, induced by silly exaggerations of correspondents of the newspapers of London respecting alleged bad faith of Russia in not seasonably evacuating the ruins of Kars and a little slip or reef of sand near the mouth of the Danube. The French, with true appreciation of the facts, did nothing but pooh! pooh! at this newspaper agony of the English. It now turns out that the delay of Russia in regard to Kars and the Isle of Sepents was nothing but necessary waiting for the tardiness and shiftlessness of the Turks to come and take possession; and that meanwhile, in consequence of the incapability of the Turkish government it has not been able to surrender to the Russians Anape and other ports of theirs on the coast of the Black sea, and, at length, had to request Russia to be good enough to go and take them by force from the hands of a rebellious Pacha.

Union.

From Cuba—Destructive Hurricane.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11th.—The steamer Empire City, from New Orleans via Havana, with dates to the 6th, arrived this afternoon. The late hurricane caused an immense destruction of the crops throughout the Island of Cuba. At Sagna La Grande six American and one English vessels were driven ashore and totally wrecked, but the crews were saved. The lighthouse at Cardenas was swept away, and much other damage was done there and at Matanzas. The hurricane commenced on the 27th and moderated on the 29th ult. No new cases of yellow fever had occurred since the gale.

Trial Trip of the U. S. Steamer Wabash.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The U. S. steamer Wabash arrived here this afternoon from a two days' trial trip. The ship has been thoroughly tested and performed to the entire satisfaction of Com. Paulding, Capt. Engle, and the chief engineer, Martin.

FRANCE AND "THE AFRICAN COOLIE TRADE."—The Liberia papers contain a proclamation of the Governor of that Republic against one M. Chevelier, an agent of the French government, who had visited the coast of Africa to procure laborers for Guyana. The governor is opposed to this sort of "Coolie trade," and therefore threatens all who may engage in the speculation with the penalties of the law.

From the Journal of Commerce.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, COURTLAND STREET,
Saturday morning, Sept 6, 1856

Messrs. Editors:—The New York Herald, in the exuberance of its misdirected zeal for Fremont, you may have perceived, is endeavoring to enlist the religious or church element of the North in his favor. It is certainly refreshing, in these degenerate days to see *such* a journal exercising a pious guardianship over the Christian churches, and we doubt not, its labor of love will be duly appreciated.

Among the other religious denominations enumerated by the Herald, is the Lutherans. It sets down the number of ministers at 1,000; congregations 1,942; communicants 225,000. And this religious denomination the Herald kindly transfers, *en masse*, *nolens volens*, to Fremont!

Least any one be deceived by the statement, allow me to state, that the main body of the Lutheran church in the United States is entered in good old Pennsylvania, justly styled the Keystone of the Arch. I have some acquaintance with its clergy and membership, having been connected with the church thirty years, and I speak it as my conviction, based on actual knowledge, that of the Lutheran clergy and laity North not less than nine-tenths, at the coming Presidential election will vote for James, Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge, and against the sectional, disorganizing, strife and disunion-breeding party, whose candidates and cause the Herald is esp using. This is a fact on which you may rely. So much for Bennett's church statistics!

A LUTHERAN CLERGYMAN.

EXCITEMENT ON BOARD A STEAMBOAT.—We learn that there was considerable excitement on board the steamer Virginia, while making the trip from Baltimore to Fredericksburg, last Saturday afternoon, in consequence of the meddlesome interference of an abolitionist in matters which did not concern him. At a landing in Lancaster county, Va., the boat took on board about a hundred negroes, purchased by southern planters and others from the Cabell estate. The individual alluded to, hailing from Baltimore, but whose name we have been unable to learn, soon began to express his incendiary sentiments, both to negroes and whites, using the most violent language in regard to the institution of slavery. When the boat reached Rappahannock, where this man proposed to stop, he was told that information of his conduct would be communicated to the people on shore, when he would have to look out for himself On hearing this he became alarmed, and refused to get off, whereupon he was taken and put out on the wharf by force, narrowly escaping a ducking in his rapid transit The excitement then became intense among the people on shore, who detrmined that he should not stop there; and after considerable consultation, it was agreed that he should be placed on board in charge of a friend, and sent back in the return boat to Baltimore.—*Richmond Whig.*

Governor B., of our glorious commonwealth, having appointed a "colored pusson" to the office of justice of the peace for a neighboring city, some wags got up a case of violation of the liquor law, with reference to its adjudication by "his honor." The joke having got wind, as a matter of course the tide of spectators was immense, and our ebony judge spread himself to meet the crisis in a manner worthy the study of a Huntley or Thayer, and to the infinite diversion of the crowd.

The evidence all tending to convict, the defendant's counsel was reduced to the necessity of objecting to the phraseology of the warrant, contending that the error was a fatal one, inasmuch as the instrument was addressed to the constables of "our said *town*" instead of "city." Here was a dilemma. The court made so long and profound an examination of the paper, that the defendant offered to bet even on an acquittal; but the thermometer of his joy soon fell, as Judge Pomp announced that "de court habin made bery careful examination ob de paper and hear de objections, find dat de objections altogedder iribolous, for de court habin sarch in de dictionary and considerin' de matter by de light ob common sense and de udder standards, come to de conclusion dat de word 'town' and de word 'city' same ting as synonymous terms! De difference so small dat it take powerful microscope to diskiver de variation. What de difference between town and city? In both cases dar good many houses and good many people—no person ebber know de distinction by looking at 'em. De court itself hab bery great doubt whedder de greatest minds dat shed light on de spirit ob de age know de difference. Dis court take occasion to remark dat he bery much astonished when he see lawyer ob edication (as he no doubt de gemman is what plead dis case) make fribolous objection which observe no sort o' purpose 'cept to take up de time ob de court, and make de cost mount up.

De judgment ob de court is, dat de defendant is guilty ob de criminal and I fine him fifteen dollar for breaking' de law, and I 'devour to hab de bill ob de coast made out in few minutes. Misser constable, 'journ de court!"

Boston Post

Statistics of Marriage—A Great Law.

The influence of periods of scarcity on marriage is fully established by official statistics in England.—The Report of the Register General of births, deaths, and marriages shows that from the cessation of the famine in 1847 up to 1854, the number of marriages was continually on the increase; and that in the latter year, for the first time in seven years, they began to decline. A superficial observer might suppose that the Eastern war, which broke out in 1854, was the cause of this falling off. But the decrease in the number of marriages commenced in the first quarter of the year, before war was proclaimed, and months before the waste of life, caused by hostilities, could affect the result. The real cause must, therefore, be sought elsewhere. It is to be found in the fact that in November, 1853, the price of wheat rose to seventy-two shillings and five pence per quarter, nearly double of what it had been in 1852, and considerably more than it had been since 1847. This enormous rise was attended by a great check to the foreign trade of England, especially with this country and Australia, produced by the scarcity of wheat here and in that colony and to these causes, all resolving themselves really into one, the decline in marriages is really to be attributed.

Nor is this the only law deducible from the English marriage statistics. The number of marriages between old men and young women, which might be supposed to vary year by year, is annually about the same. So are the marriages between widowers and spinsters, between widows and bachelors, between minors; and generally between persons even in cases that would be thought exceptional. So also the females, married under age, appear, year after year, to be to the males, likewise married under age, in the proportion of three to one. In like manner, the number of bridegrooms who could not write their names to the marriage register, hardly varied four per cent. in six years; while the number of brides who had to make their mark exhibited a similar ratio; so that, if allowance be made for the increasing efforts to extend education, the real proportion was the same, year after year. Another law established by these statistics is that, up to the age of twenty-five, the number of females marrying exceeds that of the males; but that after that period the number of males marrying exceeds that of the females.—Thus, though women live longer than men, they marry earlier.

There is no doubt that similar results would appear in the United States if statistics of marriages were kept here as they are in England. Our bills of mortality prove that the number of deaths annually beats a certain proportion to the population; and that this holds good universally, except in years of severe pestilence, and even then, if the statistics of the entire globe could be obtained, it is probable that the law would still be found to prevail. The number of lives lost by accidents exhibit a similar uniformity. In a word, in everything which superficially seems controlled entirely by chance the working of a great and steady law may be traced, which, week by week, month by month, and year by year, averages its results. Thus, nature, if we may so phrase it, creates uniformity out of diversity. Annually, in a given population, about the same number of births occur, and always the males slightly exceed the females, so as to provide for the greater degree to which the former are liable to casualties and exposure: annually, in a given population, the same number of persons marry; and annually, in a given population, death claims the same proportion of victims.—*Balt. Sun.*

A FEMALE COLONEL OF CUIRASSIERS.—The Zeit, of Berlin, contains the following:

"It has been already stated that the Empress-Dowager of Russia has been named chief of the 6th regiment of Cuirassies. When the officers of that regiment were presented to her Majesty on the 8th, at Sans-Souci. the Empress wore a costume which, to a certain degree resembled the uniform of the regiment. With the exception of the Queen, no lady has ever received such a command in Russia.

WHAT IS IN THE WIND?—Most readers are aware that the New York Herald has for some time been advocating the cause of the Republicans. A few days ago, however, it gave signs of kicking over the traces, holding the following language:—

"We have a misgiving that many of the men who flourish as 'Republican' leaders are not fitted for the stormy life of politics. They are essayests, philosophers and literary men—afraid of strife, and easily frightened. If these are to be the leaders of the party throughout, all ideas of success may be abandoned. * * *

But they will never be able to retain or make use of this strength unless they find more courage than they have shown. It will be as easy to ruin as it was to raise them.

This morning that erratic journal says:—

No Republican party.—The Republican party has vanished like a free lunch before a hungry alderman. Some of the papers are endeavoring to excuse or apologize for the caving in of the Republican members of the House of Representatives, who skulked and allowed the army bill to pass without the Kansas proviso. It won't do, gentlemen. Such conduct in party men admits of neither excuse or apology. There was a majority against the passage of the bill; three or four who were in the House, skulked and allowed the bill to pass. That's not the way to make a political party. They must fight and conquer, or go down with their drums beating and colors flying.—But the Republicans ran away, and allowed the minority to gain the victory. That's the end of them. This is precisely as it ought to be.

It seems as though the Republicans will have little time to spare from their earnest supplications to be saved from their friends.

We give Mr. Strickland the benefit of his own explanation. We are anxious, besides, to look on his conduct with an eye as full of charity as the circumstances will admit. But, on cool reflection, we can see no reason for withdrawing a single word of our article of last week on the subject, except in so far as we asserted his incendiarism to be intentional, when it may possibly have been the result of imprudence. We confess that we entertain such a horror of the man who can play with coals of fire in a powder magazine, that whether we call his madness fully or something worse, we can well justify the apprehensions of those who are desirous of escaping from his neighborhood.—*New York Sunday Times.*

COMMERCE OF NEW YORK.—The imports of foreign goods in New York for the month of August were $7,413,266 greater than for August, 1855, and $835,532, in excess of the very large total for August, 1854. During the month, as in the corresponding period of 1854, upwards of four millions were thrown into warehouses, while in August last year nearly all the receipts were thrown directly upon the market. The imports of free goods show no material change—The total shipments from New York to foreign ports for the the month of August, exclusive of specie, are $1,257,864 in excess of the corresponding total for last year, and $656,257 greater than for August, 1854.

HOW WOMEN VEIL THE TRUTH.—When a woman says of another woman "she has a good figure," you may be sure that she is freckled, or that she squints, or that she is marked with the small pox. But if she simply says, "she is a good soul," you may be morally certain that she is both ugly and ill-made.

THE MOBILE TRAGEDY AGAIN.—We have been called upon by Mr. W. Strickland, of the late firm of Strickland & Upson, booksellers of Mobile, and at his request we have perused certain letters and statements designed to exonerate him from the charge of disseminating incendiary publications in the South.

Mr. S. admits that his conduct was exceedingly indiscreet. He admits that he gave away fifty copies of Uncle Tom's Cabin, sold two copies of the mischievous work attributed to Frederick Duglass, kept one or two more books on hand of similar character, and often supplied novels calculated to offend the popular feeling, sensitive as it must be in that section of country upon the subject of slavery. But he contends that he did all this thoughtlessly, and without any deliberate design to assist in the production of a servile insurrection.

A FRIENDLY WARNING.—Somebody has been prying feloniously into the Post office at Barnwell Court House, and our incorrigable friend, the Postmaster, whose reply to John Livingston, the biographical undertaker and vender of ready made reputations, is fresh in the minds of many delighted readers, thus sends after the wretch a warning:

"Seduced by the instigation of the Devil, and regardless of your present and future state of existence, you committed a deed which will carry you to a place in comparison with which the hottest day you experienced here this summer, is colder than ice.—Think upon this ye miserable vagabonds—meditate upon it, ye benighted ragamuffins—machinate upon de it ye bloody Know Nothings—repent of it ye midnight assassins! When the High Sheriff of this District is flogging you at the Market House, ye will repent. When you lie down to die, you will tremble. And when the Devil, your prime mover, shall gather you to his arms, which he surely will, and you are 'howling' for a drop of cold water to quench your infernal parched thirst, and pour down your throat a tablespoonful or two of bituminous substance mixed with molton lead, out of a red hot ladle, and says to you, 'Rob a Post office again, will ye,' then, I would suppose you will think of it. My only regret is that I cannot be there (temporarily) to witness your struggles. *Anathema maranatha*"—*Charleston Courier.*

LABOR IN RUSSIA.—It would seem that the want of laborers is felt now in Russia for special purposes. The Cross Journal says, under the head of Stettin, that the Russian government has issued directions to agents in Germany to enroll a considerable number of workmen, who are to be conveyed to Sebastopol for the purpose of rebuilding the town and works.—They are to contract for three years, at one thaler per day, and married men to have leave to visit their families once each year. Several artisans, such as masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, &c., have already engaged.

A BOSTON APPRENTICE GOVERNOR OF OREGON.—Hon. G. L. CURRY, present Governor of Oregon, arrived in town yesterday, after an absence of fifteen years, and has received a most cordial welcome from a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Curry came to Boston in early life, and served his time as an apprentice to the jewelry trade. During his apprenticeship he was an active member, and was elected President of the Mechanics' Library Association. After attaining his majority he went West and about the year 1842, became associated with J. M. Field, Esq., in the editing and publishing of the St. Louis *Reveille*. Shortly after this he emigrated to Oregon, where he established the *Oregon Spectator*, the first newspaper in the English language ever printed on the Pacific coast, and the first numbers of which were struck off from a press put together by his own hands. Mr. Curry served for some time as Secretary of State under Governor Lane, of Oregon, unril the latter was sent as delegate to Washington, when he was appointed his successor to the gubernatorial chair.

Ballad.

BY THOMAS MOORE.

Oh! do not look so bright and blest,
For still there comes a fear,
When brow like thine looks happiest,
That grief is then most near.
There lurks a dread in all delight,
A shadow near each ray,
That warns us then to fear their flight,
When most we wish their stay.
Then look not thou so bright and blest,
For, ah! there comes a fear,
When brow like thine looks happiest,
That grief is then most near.

Why is it thus, that fairest things
The soonest fleet and die?
That, when most light is on their wings,
They're then but spread to fly?
And sadder still, the pain will stay,
The bliss no more appears;
As rainbows take their light away,
And leaves us but their tears!
Then, look not thou so bright and blest,
For ah! there comes a fear,
When brow like thine looks happiest,
That grief is then most near.

WHOLESALE ILLUMINATION.—The Russian commercial community volunteered to illuminate the Moscow railway 400 miles, from end to end, for the Czer's journey to and fro. The quality of fireworks in course of preparation is said to be almost incredible.

IT MUST GO OUT IN BLOOD.—Gerrit Smith is out in a long letter, in which he says:

"As you aware, I do not attach that great importance to the approaching election, which so many do. I have come to despair of the peaceful termination of slavery. It must go out in blood. The time for abolishing it at the ballot box has gone by never to return."

A Night Ride in Kansas.

The following is an extract of a letter dated Leavenworth, August 17th, from "C. W. O." a Virginian, now in Kansas. It is a good illustration of "border fighting."

"On Friday evening Gen. Clarke received a note from Col. Titus, requesting him to bring over as many mounted men as he could spare, to go over to assist Col Treadwell in defending himself from an attack, which it was understood would be made on him that night. We left Col. Titus' that night with eighteen men, and as we had not horses enough to mount them all, some had to double; but on the road we managed to mount most of the men by pressing horses into service. We continued on the road until we reached the house of Mr. Lehay, a pro-slavery man who lived about eight miles from Lecompton, when we learned that we were too late, as Lane had attacked Treadwell's camp that day, and driven him off.

After resting ourselves and horses a few minutes, we started on the return, and had ridden about four miles without interruption, when it was suggested by Col. Titus, who was in command, that we should go by the house of a man by the name of Wakefield, who had figured to a considerable extent in the Kansas difficulties, and take his horses. After proceeding on the way about a quarter of a mile, (Wakefield's house in full view before us, and the moon shining very brightly,) we observed about a dozen men at the house, and in a few moments we saw two mounted men start from the house in full gallop, on the road to Lecompton. The order was given to follow them, which we did in style, and as I happened to be mounted on a pretty fleet horse, with about three others, I led the pursuit, and continued to run them, occasionaliy firing on them, until we found ourselves slap in a party of about two hundred and fifty of the enemy, who were doubtless on their way to Lecompton, and until we had gotten up to them, had been hid from our view by a fence.

We hauled off and joined the rest of our party who had by that time gotten up. We were ordered to form with a view of charging into them, but after taking a full survey of the party, it was decided best to return at once to Lecompton, and prepare for defence. By the time that decision had been come to, they commenced firing into us, and then commenced the race for life. They had more than double the number of horsemen we had, and had strung themselves all along the road for the distance of about three hundred yards, and as we passed them we received their volley, which some of our men returned. Then we had it; we running from them and they after us; and for the distance of about three miles. I don't think Lecompton in his best days could have caught me. All of the party, however, were not so fortunate when we pulled up and counted horses. We found two of our men missing and three wounded; one of them had a ball put through the calf of his leg as he was riding by my side; another had a ball through his hand, and the Colonel was slightly wounded in his finger, to say nothing of the horses shot and hats shot off the heads of the men. How any of us escaped is a matter of surprise to me, and I can only account for it on the ground, that they were thrown into such consternation by our sudden appearance that they could do nothing.

THRILLING SCENCE.—The Philadelphia correspondent of the Baltimore Sun thus describes a scene which transpired in one of the churches in that city:

A thrilling scene occurred in the Greene street M. E. Church yesterday. It appears that a man named Baker walked up to the middle aisle, and after reaching the altar, turned so as to face the congregation, and then taking a five-barrelled revolver out, presented it to his own heart and pulled the trigger. The cap fortunately exploded without igniting the powder within the pistol, and before he could attempt to fire another barrel, the pistol was taken from his hand by two of the members of the church. Much excitement prevailed. Baker was taken from the church and given in charge of the police. It is said he has for several days past been laboring under temporary insanity.

Political Parsons.

Those familiar with the history of Scotland cannot fail to be shocked at the idea of beholding such scenes as were produced by the fanatics in the seventeenth century re-enacted in our own country. The Tribune exhorts the clergy to preach against the South and the Constitution instead of preaching the Gospel; forgetting, it may be, that frenzied eloquence and even religious ferver may contribute to the perpetration of the foulest acts of which mankind is capable.

Sir Walter Scott, in his "Old Mortality," gives the following specimen of an enthusiastic "shriek" by one of the fanatics:

"Who talks of signs and wonders? Am I not Habakuk Mucklewrath, whose name is changed to Major Missabib, because I am made a terror unto myself and unto all that are around me. I heard it. When did I hear it? Was it not in the Tower of the Bass that overhangeth the wild sea? And it howled in the winds, and it roared in the billows, and it screamed, and it whistled, and it clanged with the screams, and the clang and the whistle of the seabirds, as they floated, and flew, and dropped and dived on the bosom of the waters. I saw it. Where did I see it? Was it not from the high peaks of Dumbarton, when I looked westward upon the fertile land and northward on the wild Highland hills—when clouds gathered and the tempests came, and the lightnings of heaven flashed in sheets as wide as the banners of a host? What did I see? Dead *corpses* and wounded horses; the rushing together of battle, *and garments rolled in blood!* What heard I? SLAY—SLAY—SMITE—SLAY UTTERLY—*let not your eye have pity! Slay utterly, old and young; the maiden and the child*, and the WOMAN WHOSE HEAD IS GREY! *Defile the house*, and fill the courts with the slain!"

"We receive the command," exclaimed the congregation, "he hath said, and so shall we do."

Let the Rev. Ward Killem Beechers and *Theodore* Parkers beat that if they can. And when *the fury* became dangerous, let not Horace attempt to guide it or stay it lest its lightnings strike him dead, as they have done tens